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Iowa State University
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Summary Report

1997 National Resources Inventory





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Summary Report

1997 National Resources Inventory



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Summary Report
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Introduction

This bulletin presents summary results from the 1997 National Resources Inventory (NRI), conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, in cooperation with the Iowa State University's Statistical Laboratory. The NRI is a scientifically-based longitudinal panel survey of the Nation's soil, water, and related resources designed to assess conditions and trends every five years. The 1997 NRI provides results that are nationally consistent for all non-Federal lands for four points in time -- 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997.

This bulletin includes state and national level estimates for changes in broad land cover/use, cropland use by irrigated and non-irrigated acres, broad land cover/use by land capability class and subclass, prime farmland, erosion and erodibility, and wildlife habitat diversity. These basic summary statistics are presented on the Internet and in hard copy to provide base-line natural resource information to a variety of groups and individuals interested in obtaining insight into the condition of our Nation's non-federal rural lands. Subsequent sections of this bulletin discuss the broader suite of information available from the 1997 NRI and methods for obtaining access to other results.

Background

The Natural Resources Conservation Service, formerly the Soil Conservation Service, was established in response to the Dust Bowl catastrophe of the mid-1930's. Hugh Hammond Bennett, the agency founder and first administrator, convinced the U. S. Congress that soil erosion was a national menace and that a permanent agency within the Department of Agriculture was needed to call landowners' attention to their land stewardship opportunities and responsibilities. The results of the 1934 National Erosion Reconnaissance Survey,

which was the first formal study of erosion conducted in the United States, were instrumental in the passage of the Soil Conservation Act of 1935. Through the Act, the Soil Conservation Service was established, and a nationwide partnership of federal agencies, local conservation districts, and communities was developed to provide assistance to the rural and urban sectors in the conservation of natural resources. Today, more than 60 years later, NRCS champions the vitality of the land as USDA's lead conservation agency. No other federal agency speaks for the health of America's private land.

Throughout its history, NRCS has conducted periodic inventories of the Nation's natural resources. The 1945 Soil and Water Conservation Needs Inventory (CNI), a reconnaissance study, was the foundation for the 1958 and 1967 CNI's, the agency's first efforts to collect data nationally for scientifically selected field sites. The 1975 Potential Cropland Study examined the conversion of the Nation's best farmland to urban development. National Resources Inventories were conducted in 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997. Several less-intensive, special issue inventories have been performed during the 1990's to investigate topical matters of concern and to supplement the major NRI's.

In addition to these recurrent NRI inventories, NRCS also collects large quantities of field level natural resources data in support of conservation planning activities and the Soil Survey Program. Thousands of NRCS technical specialists, including soil scientists, soil conservationists, range conservationists, foresters, wildlife biologists, and agronomists collect data at the field and farm level in order to provide conservation assistance to farmers and ranchers in the development of conservation systems uniquely tailored to the land and their individual way of doing business. Assistance is also provided to rural and urban communities to help reduce erosion, conserve

and protect water resources, and solve other resource-related problems. The information that NRCS collects about natural resources in the United States is critical for sustaining agriculture, promoting the conservation and stewardship ethic, and for preserving the Nation's well-being.

Legislation also has mandated that NRCS collect natural resources data. The Rural Development Act of 1972 was a key statute in authorizing resource inventory activities within NRCS. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to implement a land inventory and monitoring program and to issue a report on the conditions and trends of soil, water, and related resources at intervals not exceeding 5 years. The Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 and other supporting legislation augmented the statutory mandate for periodic assessment of the Nation's natural resources. To fulfill this requirement, the NRI was developed to provide critical information regarding natural resources and to supplement the NRCS Soil Survey Program.

Inventory Procedure

The objectives of NRCS resource inventories have expanded over time, as the focus of agricultural policy has moved toward a balance between short-term production goals, long-term capabilities, and environmental quality. Statistical techniques, data collection protocols, and data handling and dissemination technologies have evolved as inventory goals have become broader and more sophisticated.

The primary objective of the 1997 NRI was to provide natural resource managers, policy makers, and the public with scientifically valid, timely, and relevant information on natural resources and the environment. This information can provide the scientific basis for effective public policies, sound agricultural and natural resource legislation, sensible state and national conservation programs, and targeted

USDA financial and technical assistance in addressing natural resource concerns. NRI data are designed to be part of the core components of the agency's strategic planning and accountability efforts, and to help assess consequences of existing legislative mandates, such as the 1996 Farm Bill.

To accomplish these objectives in a cost-effective manner, it was necessary to conduct the 1997 NRI in much the same manner as the 1992 NRI. Careful consideration was given to assure that 1997 NRI data elements were consistent with definitions, categories, and concepts from previous inventories. The sample used for the 1992 NRI was used for 1997 data collection. This enables analysis of trends extending over 15 years (1982, 1987, 1992, 1997).

NRI data are collected at scientifically selected sample sites. The sample constitutes a two-stage stratified area sample of the entire country. Samples are located in all counties and parishes of the 50 states and in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the District of Columbia, and selected portions of the Pacific Basin. The first-stage sampling unit, or primary sampling unit (PSU), is an area/segment of land; the second-stage sampling units are points located within the PSU's. Detailed NRI data are collected for the specific sample points, but some items are also collected for the entire PSU/segment. Some data, such as total surface area, federally owned land, and area in large water bodies, are collected on a census basis external to the sample survey. The NRI database accounts for and represents the total area of the United States, but very little information is given for points on federal lands.

Data for the 1997 NRI were collected for about 300,000 PSU's and 800,000 sample points, using photo-interpretation and other remote sensing methods and standards. Data gatherers utilized a variety of ancillary materials; extensive use was made of USDA field office records, information provided by

local NRCS field personnel, soil survey and wetland inventory maps and reports, and tables and technical guides developed by local field office staffs. The NRI is unique because it is based upon NRCS expertise in identifying soil occurrences and patterns, and then utilizing this knowledge of soils (and extensive databases of properties and characteristics) in providing technical assistance and developing conservation plans for land owners. The NRI data gathering process relies heavily upon information provided by the NRCS Soil Survey Program. Knowledge about the specific soil occurring at the sample site and the many properties and characteristics of that soil and surrounding landscape are utilized in the NRI data development process.

Inventory procedures were developed to ensure:

- that data reflect 1997 growing season conditions
- that inventory results are nationally consistent, and
- that data recorded for the years 1982, 1987, and 1992 are consistent with the 1997 determination.

Intricate quality assurance procedures were developed to make sure that year-to-year differences reflect actual changes in resource conditions, rather than differences in the perspectives of two different data collection specialists or changes in technologies and protocols.

Data gathering for the 1997 NRI occurred from July 1997 through October 1998. This time frame took into account that some aerial photography needed to be flown during a time period that highlighted late growing season conditions. Consequently, delivery of imagery to some data collection sites did not occur until later in the data collection cycle.

Field visits were not required for the 1997 NRI unless available imagery and ancillary materials

were not suitable for making determinations for one or more data elements. Field visits were also made for training purposes and other facets of the quality assurance process. All NRI sample sites were visited on-site for the 1982 NRI. Subsequent on-site visits of selected PSU's also occurred in 1987, 1991, 1992, or 1995.

The computer-assisted survey information collection methods developed for the 1997 NRI provided substantial efficiencies in data gathering and data processing and were important facets of the quality assurance process. The system featured direct entry of data into hand-held computers called personal digital assistants (PDA's), modern telecommunication strategies, a centralized database server at the Iowa State University Statistical Laboratory, and elaborate data checking protocols that featured review and edit of data recorded during previous inventories.

Standards and protocols for the NRI were developed nationally by NRCS, in collaboration with the Statistical Laboratory. Oversight and management of data gathering activities were assigned to 21 units established during 1996 and 1997. These units, called Inventory Coordination and Collection Sites (ICCS's), were established according to regional land use patterns and according to state allocations of resources. Geographic boundaries of ICCS organizations ranged from one state to all or portions of several states. Some ICCS's distributed data collection staff among multiple office locations, while others assembled staff at one central location.

Inventory methodology is evolving as part of an ongoing effort to better assess soil conservation, natural resource health, and other agri-environmental issues. The NRI has been conducted as a longitudinal survey designed to assess condition and trends for nonfederal lands every five years. Current initiatives include transitioning into a continuous resource inventory process, developing a multi-agency

integrated inventory approach, incorporating a wider variety of assessment tools for resource health, and further developing geospatial analysis and modeling capabilities to support policy analysis and program implementation.

Utilization and Interpretation of NRI Data

USES OF THE DATA

The NRI database contains millions of pieces of information. It can serve as the foundation for inspection and analysis of the condition of our Nation's natural resources. It indicates:

- how our Nation's nonfederal lands are being used
- the condition of our natural resources
- how land use patterns have changed over time.

The NRI database has been constructed in a manner that facilitates the inspection and analysis of these data. Sophisticated statistical procedures developed collaboratively with Iowa State University have been used to provide a database that scientifically incorporates a broad array of data into a format that is easy to use and manipulate. Appendix 1 presents an overview of statistical considerations and provides references that contain further details.

The 1997 NRI database contains data for four points in time (1982, 1987, 1992, 1997) that are comparable and consistent, and that reflect true trends. Reliable and accurate temporal analysis is available from this data set. Analytical capabilities are greatly enhanced because NRCS's extensive soil interpretations database is an integral and easy-to-use part of the NRI database.

The NRI is conducted to obtain scientifically valid, timely, and relevant data on natural resources and environmental conditions, with the specific goal of supporting agricultural and environmental policy development and program

implementation. Historically, NRI information has been used to formulate effective public policies, to fashion agricultural and natural resources legislation, to develop State and National conservation programs, to allocate USDA financial and technical assistance in addressing natural resource concerns, and to enhance the public's understanding of natural resources and environmental issues.

Information derived from the NRI is used by natural resource managers; policy makers and analysts; consultants; the media; other federal agencies; state governments; universities; environmental, commodity, and farm groups; and the public.

INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

Statistics derived from the NRI database are estimates and not absolutes. This means that there is some amount of uncertainty in any result obtained using NRI data. Statistical reliability guidelines are discussed in Appendix 1.

The NRI database contains linkages to other databases, in particular to the agency's extensive soil interpretations database. Linkages to other databases can be made by using other themes, such as cover/use, forest cover type, and spatial features. Analysis of NRI data in conjunction with other data sources is encouraged but differences in definitions, concepts, and data collection protocols should be carefully examined. Additionally, it is worth repeating that the NRI includes very little data for federal lands.

The 1997 NRI database has been designed for use in detecting significant changes in resource conditions relative to the years 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997. All comparisons for two points in time should be made using the new 1997 NRI database. Comparisons made using data published for the 1982, 1987, or 1992 NRI may produce erroneous results, because of changes in statistical estimation protocols, and because all data collected prior to 1997 were

simultaneously reviewed (edited) as 1997 NRI data were collected. Note, for example, that federal land area for 1992 has been adjusted from 408 to 402 million acres, and that the estimate of 1992 nonfederal rangeland has changed from 399 to 405 million acres.

The NRI provides not only overall estimates of change in resource conditions but also the dynamics of the changes. For example, it is typically more informative to examine gross losses and gains in cropland, rather than just the net change from one year to another and further to determine why cropland was lost (i.e., to urban development), how much had been prime farmland, "where" these losses are occurring. If new cropland is gained, will this cause additional conservation and environmental concerns, because the land is more erodible, the soils are less productive and require higher levels of fertilization, or the site is located in some other sensitive location.

The erosion data cannot be used to compute the actual erosion occurring during a particular year. Erosion rates are estimated average annual (or expected) rates based upon the cropping practices, management practices, and inherent resource conditions that occur at each NRI sample site. Climatic factors used in the erosion prediction equations (models) are based upon long-term average conditions and not upon one year's actual events. Note also that NRI estimates of sheet and rill erosion are based upon the standard Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and not the revised USLE (RUSLE), and that erosion estimates are made only for cropland, CRP land, and pastureland.

The NRI category of "developed land" varies from that used by some other data collection entities. For the NRI, the intent is to identify which lands have been permanently removed from the rural land base. Therefore, the developed land category includes: (a) large tracts of urban and built-up land; (b) small tracts of built-up land, less than 10 acres in size; and

(c) land outside of these built-up areas that is in roads, railroads, and associated rights-of-way.

The 1997 NRI shows only minor changes in land under Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contracts for the time period 1992 to 1997, even though most original CRP contracts expired in the mid-1990's and there were extensive sign-ups during that period. This is because the 1997 NRI reflects conditions as of the 1997 growing season, and most actual on-the-ground changes in CRP land did not occur until later in 1997 or until the 1998 growing season.

For the NRI, land is considered irrigated if irrigation occurs during the year of inventory, or for two or more of the last four years. Other entities typically consider land to be irrigated only if irrigation water is applied for the year of interest.

The NRI has been designed to facilitate geospatial analysis. This not only enhances the analysis process, but also provides the ability to use a map to present analytical findings. This can be quite a powerful medium for displaying geospatial trends. Maps produced from NRI data depict only patterns or trends within an area and do not provide an estimate of conditions for any specific location on the map.

AVAILABILITY

This report presents selected NRI summary data at the national level. Further information regarding the NRI and additional data summaries can be obtained from the national NRI Web site at:

<http://www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/NRI>. Additional data summaries from the NRI will be released periodically as more comprehensive analyses are performed.

Of particular interest are detailed compilations of data at the state level, which can be accessed via this Web site. Active links to individual state Web sites are available for obtaining specific state-level NRI information.



NRI on the Internet

<http://www.nhq.nrcs.usda.gov/NRI>

Explanation of the Tables

On the following pages selected national summary data are displayed in 15 tables. Definitions of terms are the same as for the 1992 NRI (see Appendix 3 – Glossary of Selected Terms). National totals include results for the 48 contiguous states, Hawaii, and the Caribbean area. Results for Alaska and the Pacific Basin islands of Guam, Rota, Tinian, and Saipan will be released at a later date.

The category “other rural land,” which occurs in many of the tables, includes farmsteads and other farm structures, field windbreaks, barren land such as salt flats or exposed rock, and marshland.

The figures used in the tables are estimates, not absolutes. They are based on data collected at sample sites, not data taken from a complete census. Therefore, sampling variation is present but generally small for state and national totals. However, sampling variation may be significant when using these totals to calculate 5- and 10-year changes. Small changes may not be statistically significant.

Table 1 presents NRI findings on surface area, federal land, nonfederal rural land, developed land, and water area. Since 1982, federal land increased by 4.6 million acres, nonfederal rural land decreased by 36.7 million acres, and developed land increased by nearly 30 million acres.

Tables 2 and 3 present estimates of acreage of land cover/use for 6 components of nonfederal rural land (cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land, other rural land, and CRP land).

Cropland is classified as irrigated, nonirrigated, cultivated, or noncultivated acreage. Cropland acreage nationally decreased by 45.9 million acres between 1982 and 1997. Rangeland decreased by 12.4 million acres and pastureland decreased by almost 14 million acres (fig. 1). Table 3 further depicts a shift in irrigated agriculture from west to east across the country.

Table 4 presents acres of land cover/use by land capability class and subclass. The land capability classification system was originally developed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service and provides a quick, uniform, and useful way to evaluate the potential of land for crop production. Each capability class has several subclasses to identify specific limitations on use:

- e = erosion risk
- w = wetness
- s = shallowness or root zone problems, and
- c = climatic limitations.

Class I soils have few limitations that restrict their use. Class II soils have moderate limitations that reduce the choice of plants or that require careful management. Land identified as Class IIe, for example, would be suitable for growing crops if adequate measures were installed to reduce or prevent soil erosion.

Class III soils have severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants, require special conservation practices, or both. Class IV soils have very severe limitations that reduce the choice of plants, require very careful management, or both.

Class V soils are not likely to erode but have other limitations, impractical to remove, that limit their use largely to pasture or range, woodland or wildlife. Class VI soils have severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and limit their use

largely to pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife. Class VII soils have very severe limitations that make them generally unsuitable for cultivation and limit their use largely to pasture, range, woodland, or wildlife. Class VIII soils and miscellaneous land types have limitations that preclude their use for commercial crop production and restrict their use for recreation, wildlife, water supply, or esthetic purposes.

Tables 5, 6, 7, and 8 provide an overview of land use changes from 1982-97, 1982-87, 1987-92, and 1992-97 (fig. 2). These tables show all land conversions, whereas previous tables presented net land use change. For example table 5 shows that a total of 72.2 million acres of 1982 cropland was converted to other uses by 1997, which was offset by 26.3 million acres converted to cropland from non-cropland uses since 1982. The net change was therefore a reduction of 45.9 million acres, as shown in table 2. Table 5 further shows that, of the 72.2 million acres of cropland converted to other uses, 30.5 million acres went to CRP, 19.1 million acres went to pastureland, 3.5 million acres went to rangeland, 5.4 million acres went to forest land, 3.3 million acres went to other rural land, 8.8 million acres went to developed land, and 1.6 million acres went to water areas and federal land. Of the 26.3 million acres converted to cropland from other uses, 15.6 million acres came from pastureland, 6.9 million acres came from rangeland, 1.9 million acres came from forest land, 1.0 million acres came from other rural land, 0.2 million acres came from developed land, and 0.6 million acres came from water areas and federal land.

Table 9 presents the distribution of prime farmland by land cover/use. Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses. There were 330.6 million acres of prime farmland in 1997, which was down 11.7 million acres from 1982.

Most (64%) of the prime farmland is in cropland, but large amounts are in pastureland (35.5 million acres) and forest land (47.7 million acres).

Tables 10 and 11 present estimates from the NRI for soil erosion rates. Table 10 shows rates of sheet and rill erosion, which is erosion caused by water; table 11 presents estimates of wind erosion. Average erosion rates for 1997 are substantially lower than erosion rates for 1982. The average rate of sheet and rill erosion fell from 4.1 tons per acre per year in 1982 to 2.8 tons per acre per year in 1997. The average rate of wind erosion on the same land base fell from 3.3 tons per acre per year in 1982 to 2.2 tons per acre per year in 1997. The combined wind and water erosion reduction translates to a savings of more than 1.2 billion tons of soil per year on cropland (fig. 3).

Tables 12 and 13 present acres of cropland (cultivated and noncultivated), pastureland, and CRP land with erosion rates greater than T, the soil loss tolerance or rate at which soil productivity is maintained.

Table 14 shows acreage according to six classes of erodibility index scores. The erodibility index (EI) provides a numerical expression of the potential for a soil to erode, considering the physical and chemical properties of the soil and climatic conditions where it is located. The higher the index, the greater the investment needed to maintain the sustainability of the soil resource base if intensively cropped. EI scores above 8 are equated to highly erodible land.

Table 15 presents statistical information dealing with wildlife habitat composition and configuration. Median diameter of wildlife patch size is an indicator of habitat diversity. For the 1997 NRI, general cover data were collected along X-shaped transects [the length of each diagonal line of the transect was 1,000 feet]. Patches of cover were classified to one of nine general cover



types (see glossary). Entries in Table 15 denoted as "> 1,000" indicate that at least 50% of the transects were classified as having a 1,000 foot length of the same cover type.

Metric Conversion

To convert acres to hectares, multiply the number of acres by 0.405.

To convert tons to metric tons, multiply the number of tons by 0.907.

To convert tons/acre to metric tons/hectare, multiply the number of tons/acre by 2.24.

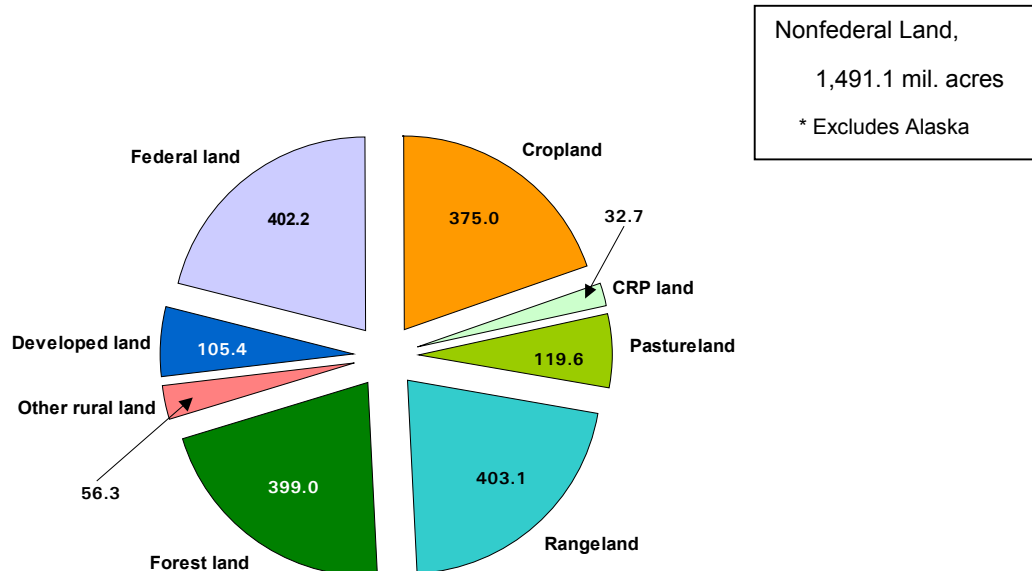


Figure 1. How our land is used, 1997 [data in millions of acres].

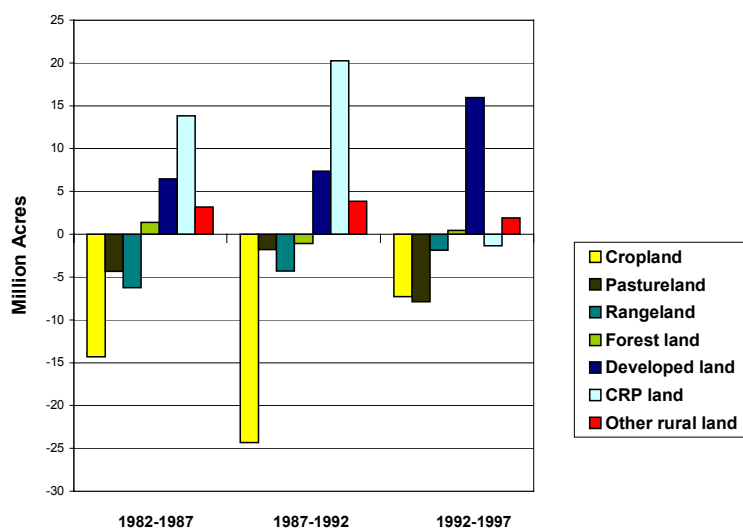


Figure 2. Changes in land cover/use, 1982 to 1997.

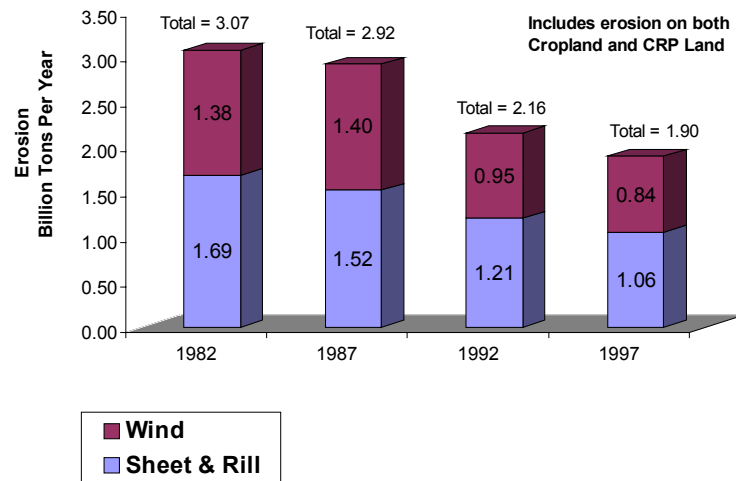


Figure 3. Changes in erosion, 1982-1997.

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Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—page 1 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----							
Alabama	1982	945.0	1,162.8	1,643.6	29,672.4	31,316.0	33,423.8
	1987	951.7	1,178.6	1,839.4	29,454.1	31,293.5	33,423.8
	1992	970.0	1,198.4	1,964.5	29,290.9	31,255.4	33,423.8
	1997	997.8	1,241.7	2,409.8	28,774.5	31,184.3	33,423.8
Arizona	1982	30,257.4	184.3	1,101.2	41,421.5	42,522.7	72,964.4
	1987	30,448.3	186.6	1,326.4	41,003.1	42,329.5	72,964.4
	1992	30,426.2	189.4	1,475.8	40,873.0	42,348.8	72,964.4
	1997	30,426.2	208.7	1,675.2	40,654.3	42,329.5	72,964.4
Arkansas	1982	3,030.6	798.5	1,167.8	29,040.0	30,207.8	34,036.9
	1987	3,041.2	837.8	1,203.8	28,954.1	30,157.9	34,036.9
	1992	3,102.5	844.5	1,263.6	28,826.3	30,089.9	34,036.9
	1997	3,102.8	894.6	1,500.8	28,538.7	30,039.5	34,036.9
California	1982	45,620.8	1,913.3	4,192.1	49,784.0	53,976.1	101,510.2
	1987	45,874.0	1,920.9	4,464.4	49,250.9	53,715.3	101,510.2
	1992	46,633.4	1,911.4	4,992.3	47,973.1	52,965.4	101,510.2
	1997	46,633.4	1,951.3	5,687.1	47,238.4	52,925.5	101,510.2
Colorado	1982	23,574.2	338.2	1,277.9	41,434.2	42,712.1	66,624.5
	1987	23,732.2	340.2	1,430.2	41,121.9	42,552.1	66,624.5
	1992	23,802.9	343.7	1,585.3	40,892.6	42,477.9	66,624.5
	1997	23,793.8	350.5	1,705.6	40,774.6	42,480.2	66,624.5
Connecticut	1982	9.7	126.4	749.4	2,309.2	3,058.6	3,194.7
	1987	14.3	126.7	795.4	2,258.3	3,053.7	3,194.7
	1992	14.5	127.2	833.6	2,219.4	3,053.0	3,194.7
	1997	14.5	128.7	897.0	2,154.5	3,051.5	3,194.7
Delaware	1982	28.3	288.2	167.2	1,049.8	1,217.0	1,533.5
	1987	31.0	288.8	184.9	1,028.8	1,213.7	1,533.5
	1992	31.0	289.0	202.5	1,011.0	1,213.5	1,533.5
	1997	31.0	289.5	237.6	975.4	1,213.0	1,533.5
Florida	1982	3,656.3	3,058.3	3,340.3	27,478.8	30,819.1	37,533.7
	1987	3,679.4	3,060.2	3,752.7	27,041.4	30,794.1	37,533.7
	1992	3,784.2	3,088.8	4,503.4	26,157.3	30,660.7	37,533.7
	1997	3,784.2	3,153.4	5,448.7	25,147.4	30,596.1	37,533.7



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Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—page 2 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----							
Georgia	1982	2,093.9	951.1	2,418.6	32,276.9	34,695.5	37,740.5
	1987	2,107.3	969.3	2,698.2	31,965.7	34,663.9	37,740.5
	1992	2,125.6	1,004.8	3,184.9	31,425.2	34,610.1	37,740.5
	1997	2,124.0	1,052.9	4,238.1	30,325.5	34,563.6	37,740.5
Hawaii	1982	319.8	58.5	153.2	3,631.7	3,784.9	4,163.2
	1987	386.3	58.5	156.6	3,561.8	3,718.4	4,163.2
	1992	388.0	58.5	176.8	3,539.9	3,716.7	4,163.2
	1997	388.0	58.5	185.5	3,531.2	3,716.7	4,163.2
Idaho	1982	33,558.6	547.5	604.1	18,777.3	19,381.4	53,487.5
	1987	33,318.2	550.4	678.1	18,940.8	19,618.9	53,487.5
	1992	33,480.9	552.2	690.0	18,764.4	19,454.4	53,487.5
	1997	33,563.1	556.3	810.8	18,557.3	19,368.1	53,487.5
Illinois	1982	464.9	735.5	2,723.3	32,135.0	34,858.3	36,058.7
	1987	464.9	737.6	2,874.9	31,981.3	34,856.2	36,058.7
	1992	492.0	739.2	2,969.3	31,858.2	34,827.5	36,058.7
	1997	490.2	761.2	3,261.5	31,545.8	34,807.3	36,058.7
Indiana	1982	470.3	344.9	1,853.0	20,490.2	22,343.2	23,158.4
	1987	470.9	359.8	1,973.3	20,354.4	22,327.7	23,158.4
	1992	473.5	365.0	2,081.3	20,238.6	22,319.9	23,158.4
	1997	472.4	386.1	2,355.7	19,944.2	22,299.9	23,158.4
Iowa	1982	153.0	439.7	1,647.6	33,776.2	35,423.8	36,016.5
	1987	154.1	445.4	1,675.5	33,741.5	35,417.0	36,016.5
	1992	164.2	449.0	1,699.9	33,703.4	35,403.3	36,016.5
	1997	186.2	476.6	1,802.8	33,550.9	35,353.7	36,016.5
Kansas	1982	494.6	538.7	2,572.3	49,055.2	51,627.5	52,660.8
	1987	495.0	539.2	2,605.5	49,021.1	51,626.6	52,660.8
	1992	504.0	524.2	2,689.3	48,943.3	51,632.6	52,660.8
	1997	504.0	559.9	2,881.8	48,715.1	51,596.9	52,660.8
Kentucky	1982	1,091.5	591.8	1,238.4	22,941.7	24,180.1	25,863.4
	1987	1,140.7	600.1	1,435.7	22,686.9	24,122.6	25,863.4
	1992	1,176.9	615.2	1,601.2	22,470.1	24,071.3	25,863.4
	1997	1,187.1	628.8	1,955.3	22,092.2	24,047.5	25,863.4

Summary Report

1997 National Resources Inventory



Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—page 3 of 7

State		Federal land	Nonfederal land			Total	Total surface area
			Water areas	Developed	Rural		
----- 1,000 acres -----							
Louisiana	1982	1,163.6	3,577.0	1,257.2	25,379.0	26,636.2	31,376.8
	1987	1,242.8	3,620.4	1,412.0	25,101.6	26,513.6	31,376.8
	1992	1,308.1	3,677.2	1,520.4	24,871.1	26,391.5	31,376.8
	1997	1,308.1	3,754.3	1,692.5	24,621.9	26,314.4	31,376.8
Maine	1982	165.9	1,247.5	486.3	19,066.5	19,552.8	20,966.2
	1987	193.2	1,249.5	532.8	18,990.7	19,523.5	20,966.2
	1992	197.7	1,249.2	578.8	18,940.5	19,519.3	20,966.2
	1997	207.2	1,250.1	746.6	18,762.3	19,508.9	20,966.2
Maryland	1982	162.2	1,651.0	921.4	5,135.3	6,056.7	7,869.9
	1987	162.3	1,653.8	1,002.9	5,050.9	6,053.8	7,869.9
	1992	168.9	1,658.5	1,068.3	4,974.2	6,042.5	7,869.9
	1997	168.9	1,663.3	1,290.6	4,747.1	6,037.7	7,869.9
Massachusetts	1982	97.2	366.9	1,034.4	3,840.5	4,874.9	5,339.0
	1987	97.7	369.1	1,140.2	3,732.0	4,872.2	5,339.0
	1992	97.7	376.5	1,267.5	3,597.3	4,864.8	5,339.0
	1997	97.7	379.4	1,549.0	3,312.9	4,861.9	5,339.0
Michigan	1982	3,141.0	1,097.0	2,750.6	30,360.6	33,111.2	37,349.2
	1987	3,213.2	1,091.6	2,953.7	30,090.7	33,044.4	37,349.2
	1992	3,274.7	1,095.9	3,212.9	29,765.7	32,978.6	37,349.2
	1997	3,274.7	1,110.6	3,763.7	29,200.2	32,963.9	37,349.2
Minnesota	1982	3,233.9	3,118.7	1,814.0	45,843.3	47,657.3	54,009.9
	1987	3,299.6	3,117.8	1,941.2	45,651.3	47,592.5	54,009.9
	1992	3,336.3	3,121.8	2,049.6	45,502.2	47,551.8	54,009.9
	1997	3,336.3	3,147.3	2,360.9	45,165.4	47,526.3	54,009.9
Mississippi	1982	1,602.9	727.8	1,198.9	26,997.7	28,196.6	30,527.3
	1987	1,676.7	769.1	1,279.6	26,801.9	28,081.5	30,527.3
	1992	1,751.9	797.1	1,343.2	26,635.1	27,978.3	30,527.3
	1997	1,770.0	862.1	1,655.8	26,239.4	27,895.2	30,527.3
Missouri	1982	1,878.8	752.3	2,137.5	39,845.3	41,982.8	44,613.9
	1987	1,872.7	779.6	2,239.4	39,722.2	41,961.6	44,613.9
	1992	1,902.8	807.9	2,342.0	39,561.2	41,903.2	44,613.9
	1997	1,917.0	849.4	2,652.5	39,195.0	41,847.5	44,613.9



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1997 National Resources Inventory

Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—page 4 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----							
Montana	1982	27,207.5	1,073.7	679.0	65,149.8	65,828.8	94,110.0
	1987	27,166.3	1,069.8	692.5	65,181.4	65,873.9	94,110.0
	1992	27,089.7	1,052.5	758.6	65,209.2	65,967.8	94,110.0
	1997	27,089.7	1,060.7	881.3	65,078.3	65,959.6	94,110.0
Nebraska	1982	575.6	461.6	1,147.5	47,324.9	48,472.4	49,509.6
	1987	583.3	478.8	1,166.4	47,281.1	48,447.5	49,509.6
	1992	649.4	478.9	1,186.7	47,194.6	48,381.3	49,509.6
	1997	649.4	489.7	1,267.9	47,102.6	48,370.5	49,509.6
Nevada	1982	59,704.4	424.7	291.6	10,342.4	10,634.0	70,763.1
	1987	59,722.8	430.4	339.9	10,270.0	10,609.9	70,763.1
	1992	59,870.7	431.5	374.3	10,086.6	10,460.9	70,763.1
	1997	59,870.7	444.6	415.8	10,032.0	10,447.8	70,763.1
New Hampshire	1982	726.7	233.1	385.2	4,596.0	4,981.2	5,941.0
	1987	730.7	233.8	476.7	4,499.8	4,976.5	5,941.0
	1992	756.3	234.9	534.4	4,415.4	4,949.8	5,941.0
	1997	763.2	236.5	641.7	4,299.6	4,941.3	5,941.0
New Jersey	1982	133.1	510.3	1,267.1	3,305.1	4,572.2	5,215.6
	1987	135.9	516.9	1,490.2	3,072.6	4,562.8	5,215.6
	1992	148.3	520.3	1,565.7	2,981.3	4,547.0	5,215.6
	1997	148.3	530.2	1,848.9	2,688.2	4,537.1	5,215.6
New Mexico	1982	25,646.1	147.3	809.8	51,220.1	52,029.9	77,823.3
	1987	26,115.1	148.1	895.5	50,664.6	51,560.1	77,823.3
	1992	26,448.5	146.9	976.1	50,251.8	51,227.9	77,823.3
	1997	26,448.5	154.5	1,324.6	49,895.7	51,220.3	77,823.3
New York	1982	219.3	1,251.6	2,655.7	27,234.2	29,889.9	31,360.8
	1987	218.8	1,261.2	2,756.3	27,124.5	29,880.8	31,360.8
	1992	208.9	1,273.2	2,880.8	26,997.9	29,878.7	31,360.8
	1997	208.9	1,286.0	3,373.2	26,492.7	29,865.9	31,360.8
North Carolina	1982	2,191.1	2,737.7	2,463.3	26,317.2	28,780.5	33,709.3
	1987	2,361.9	2,750.8	2,905.9	25,690.7	28,596.6	33,709.3
	1992	2,506.6	2,758.5	3,399.1	25,045.1	28,444.2	33,709.3
	1997	2,507.5	2,776.9	4,180.6	24,244.3	28,424.9	33,709.3

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1997 National Resources Inventory



Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—page 5 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----							
North Dakota	1982	1,727.8	962.5	1,016.5	41,543.9	42,560.4	45,250.7
	1987	1,744.1	962.7	1,034.4	41,509.5	42,543.9	45,250.7
	1992	1,785.1	965.2	1,102.5	41,397.9	42,500.4	45,250.7
	1997	1,785.1	1,049.1	1,152.2	41,264.3	42,416.5	45,250.7
Ohio	1982	349.4	386.9	2,806.7	22,901.8	25,708.5	26,444.8
	1987	351.7	387.4	3,009.9	22,695.8	25,705.7	26,444.8
	1992	373.2	394.5	3,275.3	22,401.8	25,677.1	26,444.8
	1997	373.2	408.1	3,796.5	21,867.0	25,663.5	26,444.8
Oklahoma	1982	1,192.1	923.1	1,615.4	41,007.5	42,622.9	44,738.1
	1987	1,149.1	1,004.0	1,700.9	40,884.1	42,585.0	44,738.1
	1992	1,148.3	1,037.4	1,772.2	40,780.2	42,552.4	44,738.1
	1997	1,148.3	1,082.2	1,996.7	40,510.9	42,507.6	44,738.1
Oregon	1982	30,961.3	801.5	980.6	29,417.6	30,398.2	62,161.0
	1987	31,069.3	923.7	1,071.3	29,096.7	30,168.0	62,161.0
	1992	31,275.2	661.2	1,145.1	29,079.5	30,224.6	62,161.0
	1997	31,260.0	828.4	1,295.5	28,777.1	30,072.6	62,161.0
Pennsylvania	1982	720.7	468.7	2,781.2	25,024.6	27,805.8	28,995.2
	1987	721.2	469.3	2,965.9	24,838.8	27,804.7	28,995.2
	1992	723.9	473.7	3,212.3	24,585.3	27,797.6	28,995.2
	1997	723.9	480.0	4,335.5	23,455.8	27,791.3	28,995.2
Rhode Island	1982	6.0	151.2	168.1	488.0	656.1	813.3
	1987	6.2	151.2	177.5	478.4	655.9	813.3
	1992	6.8	151.2	194.6	460.7	655.3	813.3
	1997	3.5	151.3	204.8	453.7	658.5	813.3
South Carolina	1982	1,031.7	769.8	1,385.5	16,752.3	18,137.8	19,939.3
	1987	1,029.2	780.6	1,565.5	16,564.0	18,129.5	19,939.3
	1992	1,036.2	790.6	1,785.6	16,326.9	18,112.5	19,939.3
	1997	1,036.2	820.8	2,325.3	15,757.0	18,082.3	19,939.3
South Dakota	1982	2,941.7	867.0	897.3	44,652.0	45,549.3	49,358.0
	1987	3,045.3	873.4	901.2	44,538.1	45,439.3	49,358.0
	1992	3,107.9	874.4	957.9	44,417.8	45,375.7	49,358.0
	1997	3,107.9	883.1	1,034.6	44,332.4	45,367.0	49,358.0



Summary Report

1997 National Resources Inventory

Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—page 6 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----							
Tennessee	1982	1,195.2	759.1	1,565.2	23,454.1	25,019.3	26,973.6
	1987	1,231.8	762.1	1,775.7	23,204.0	24,979.7	26,973.6
	1992	1,232.2	773.8	2,006.3	22,961.3	24,967.6	26,973.6
	1997	1,232.2	787.2	2,617.9	22,336.3	24,954.2	26,973.6
Texas	1982	2,770.8	3,684.8	6,372.1	158,224.2	164,596.3	171,051.9
	1987	2,849.0	3,840.8	7,051.0	157,311.1	164,362.1	171,051.9
	1992	2,909.9	3,992.8	7,764.6	156,384.6	164,149.2	171,051.9
	1997	2,910.6	4,151.7	8,984.1	155,005.5	163,989.6	171,051.9
Utah	1982	34,533.7	1,757.5	548.4	17,499.3	18,047.7	54,338.9
	1987	34,185.6	2,345.2	594.3	17,213.8	17,808.1	54,338.9
	1992	34,278.2	1,784.0	655.3	17,621.4	18,276.7	54,338.9
	1997	34,278.2	1,800.9	760.4	17,499.4	18,259.8	54,338.9
Vermont	1982	304.6	264.3	255.2	5,329.5	5,584.7	6,153.6
	1987	335.5	264.9	292.1	5,261.1	5,553.2	6,153.6
	1992	370.9	265.0	320.1	5,197.6	5,517.7	6,153.6
	1997	392.8	266.2	346.1	5,148.5	5,494.6	6,153.6
Virginia	1982	2,615.6	1,922.6	1,884.4	20,664.5	22,548.9	27,087.1
	1987	2,630.5	1,929.0	2,127.9	20,399.7	22,527.6	27,087.1
	1992	2,645.7	1,941.9	2,338.0	20,161.5	22,499.5	27,087.1
	1997	2,645.7	1,958.1	2,805.2	19,678.1	22,483.3	27,087.1
Washington	1982	11,878.9	1,533.8	1,575.3	29,047.3	30,622.6	44,035.3
	1987	11,906.7	1,542.5	1,653.4	28,932.7	30,586.1	44,035.3
	1992	11,921.9	1,541.5	1,863.6	28,708.3	30,571.9	44,035.3
	1997	11,923.5	1,554.5	2,213.6	28,343.7	30,557.3	44,035.3
West Virginia	1982	1,092.2	162.6	596.4	13,657.0	14,253.4	15,508.2
	1987	1,128.3	163.3	633.2	13,583.4	14,216.6	15,508.2
	1992	1,214.3	165.3	710.5	13,418.1	14,128.6	15,508.2
	1997	1,215.2	169.9	986.1	13,137.0	14,123.1	15,508.2
Wisconsin	1982	1,813.0	1,277.2	2,012.7	30,817.1	32,829.8	35,920.0
	1987	1,822.8	1,281.9	2,129.6	30,685.7	32,815.3	35,920.0
	1992	1,845.3	1,286.7	2,260.3	30,527.7	32,788.0	35,920.0
	1997	1,845.3	1,297.2	2,543.1	30,234.4	32,777.5	35,920.0

Summary Report

1997 National Resources Inventory



Table 1—Surface area of nonfederal and federal land and water areas, by state and year—page 7 of 7

State		Federal land	Water areas	Nonfederal land			Total surface area
				Developed	Rural	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----							
Wyoming	1982	28,689.9	429.5	629.1	32,854.3	33,483.4	62,602.8
	1987	28,693.5	430.4	681.0	32,797.9	33,478.9	62,602.8
	1992	28,748.0	430.9	662.8	32,761.1	33,423.9	62,602.8
	1997	28,748.0	435.6	715.5	32,703.7	33,419.2	62,602.8
Caribbean	1982	94.3	46.6	279.4	1,886.8	2,166.2	2,307.1
	1987	88.5	47.6	325.4	1,845.6	2,171.0	2,307.1
	1992	91.2	49.2	404.0	1,762.7	2,166.7	2,307.1
	1997	91.2	50.1	557.1	1,608.7	2,165.8	2,307.1
Total	1982	397,537.1	48,624.6	75,519.0	1,422,453.8	1,497,972.8	1,944,134.5
	1987	399,090.8	49,900.8	82,010.4	1,413,132.5	1,495,142.9	1,944,134.5
	1992	402,000.5	49,560.6	89,403.1	1,403,170.3	1,492,573.4	1,944,134.5
	1997	402,185.6	50,868.7	105,369.1	1,385,711.1	1,491,080.2	1,944,134.5



Summary Report

1997 National Resources Inventory

Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 1 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Alabama	1982	4,510.8	0.0	3,747.8	84.4	20,770.4	559.0	29,672.4
	1987	3,996.2	207.8	3,577.4	74.9	21,063.5	534.3	29,454.1
	1992	3,147.0	534.6	3,770.5	67.8	21,102.1	668.9	29,290.9
	1997	2,919.4	521.9	3,526.6	67.9	21,072.7	666.0	28,774.5
Arizona	1982	1,218.7	0.0	84.2	32,712.4	4,607.5	2,798.7	41,421.5
	1987	1,228.3	0.0	73.6	32,371.5	4,494.8	2,834.9	41,003.1
	1992	1,197.7	0.0	75.3	32,401.8	4,312.9	2,885.3	40,873.0
	1997	1,203.7	0.0	67.3	32,114.2	4,261.9	3,007.2	40,654.3
Arkansas	1982	8,100.6	0.0	5,863.9	172.6	14,569.6	333.3	29,040.0
	1987	7,973.2	96.5	5,824.8	172.6	14,542.4	344.6	28,954.1
	1992	7,729.4	234.5	5,791.9	167.6	14,530.6	372.3	28,826.3
	1997	7,581.8	230.4	5,452.9	72.7	14,764.8	436.1	28,538.7
California	1982	10,520.3	0.0	1,416.8	18,335.8	15,132.2	4,378.9	49,784.0
	1987	10,223.5	117.2	1,517.6	17,980.7	15,008.7	4,403.2	49,250.9
	1992	10,051.6	180.7	1,170.6	17,320.0	14,680.4	4,569.8	47,973.1
	1997	9,560.5	173.0	1,064.8	17,457.3	14,295.4	4,687.4	47,238.4
Colorado	1982	10,604.1	0.0	1,280.0	24,457.6	4,017.5	1,075.0	41,434.2
	1987	9,750.5	1,113.1	1,277.8	23,901.7	3,962.5	1,116.3	41,121.9
	1992	8,940.3	1,913.2	1,276.4	23,843.2	3,754.3	1,165.2	40,892.6
	1997	8,860.1	1,890.2	1,268.9	23,854.6	3,728.8	1,172.0	40,774.6
Connecticut	1982	244.6	0.0	113.6	0.0	1,810.8	140.2	2,309.2
	1987	232.7	0.0	108.8	0.0	1,774.4	142.4	2,258.3
	1992	228.4	0.0	109.7	0.0	1,742.6	138.7	2,219.4
	1997	198.9	0.0	107.1	0.0	1,728.6	119.9	2,154.5
Delaware	1982	518.6	0.0	37.2	0.0	367.5	126.5	1,049.8
	1987	510.8	0.0	31.4	0.0	360.6	126.0	1,028.8
	1992	499.2	0.8	25.9	0.0	356.3	128.8	1,011.0
	1997	471.5	0.8	22.6	0.0	347.0	133.5	975.4
Florida	1982	3,556.3	0.0	4,290.7	4,557.2	12,698.6	2,376.0	27,478.8
	1987	3,184.2	93.9	4,550.7	4,198.5	12,618.6	2,395.5	27,041.4
	1992	2,997.5	123.4	4,478.3	3,635.7	12,461.0	2,461.4	26,157.3
	1997	2,719.2	119.7	4,176.8	3,192.5	12,255.2	2,684.0	25,147.4

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1997 National Resources Inventory



Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 2 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Georgia	1982	6,568.6	0.0	2,961.3	0.0	21,792.1	954.9	32,276.9
	1987	5,908.7	302.0	2,939.4	0.0	21,872.2	943.4	31,965.7
	1992	5,173.0	601.5	3,057.4	0.0	21,636.0	957.3	31,425.2
	1997	4,661.2	595.6	2,853.0	0.0	21,216.3	999.4	30,325.5
Hawaii	1982	302.0	0.0	87.5	946.7	1,619.2	676.3	3,631.7
	1987	294.2	0.0	79.5	936.8	1,588.1	663.2	3,561.8
	1992	274.4	0.0	90.7	945.9	1,530.2	698.7	3,539.9
	1997	243.9	0.0	89.3	945.7	1,514.3	738.0	3,531.2
Idaho	1982	6,390.5	0.0	1,292.6	6,583.7	3,984.9	525.6	18,777.3
	1987	6,052.3	448.4	1,288.8	6,533.1	4,067.8	550.4	18,940.8
	1992	5,600.2	823.4	1,259.9	6,495.1	4,019.9	565.9	18,764.4
	1997	5,499.9	784.4	1,253.2	6,477.7	3,941.9	600.2	18,557.3
Illinois	1982	24,731.0	0.0	3,240.2	0.0	3,526.2	637.6	32,135.0
	1987	24,697.0	120.2	2,977.8	0.0	3,537.3	649.0	31,981.3
	1992	24,099.5	711.7	2,839.3	0.0	3,512.0	695.7	31,858.2
	1997	23,953.7	726.0	2,525.1	0.0	3,631.4	709.6	31,545.8
Indiana	1982	13,781.4	0.0	2,223.0	0.0	3,671.9	813.9	20,490.2
	1987	13,842.1	143.2	1,935.8	0.0	3,677.7	755.6	20,354.4
	1992	13,512.8	413.5	1,873.1	0.0	3,661.3	777.9	20,238.6
	1997	13,358.1	377.6	1,817.6	0.0	3,637.8	753.1	19,944.2
Iowa	1982	26,439.3	0.0	4,609.6	0.0	1,791.5	935.8	33,776.2
	1987	25,714.6	1,243.9	4,041.6	0.0	1,850.7	890.7	33,741.5
	1992	24,988.2	2,093.0	3,775.7	0.0	1,972.9	873.6	33,703.4
	1997	25,262.0	1,739.3	3,553.8	0.0	2,083.5	912.3	33,550.9
Kansas	1982	29,124.7	0.0	2,112.6	15,913.4	1,225.2	679.3	49,055.2
	1987	28,507.0	649.6	2,135.8	15,829.8	1,227.5	671.4	49,021.1
	1992	26,565.5	2,863.8	2,245.4	15,285.5	1,300.6	682.5	48,943.3
	1997	26,459.9	2,849.4	2,212.9	15,179.1	1,289.9	723.9	48,715.1
Kentucky	1982	5,934.4	0.0	5,958.8	0.0	10,250.8	797.7	22,941.7
	1987	5,466.7	203.9	5,906.8	0.0	10,310.6	798.9	22,686.9
	1992	5,091.9	422.9	5,927.6	0.0	10,373.1	654.6	22,470.1
	1997	5,151.2	331.4	5,612.6	0.0	10,440.4	556.6	22,092.2



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Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 3 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Louisiana	1982	6,410.2	0.0	2,253.5	279.0	13,292.1	3,144.2	25,379.0
	1987	6,291.1	42.2	2,272.1	277.9	13,103.0	3,115.3	25,101.6
	1992	5,971.0	141.7	2,294.0	281.0	13,078.9	3,104.5	24,871.1
	1997	5,568.4	140.5	2,376.2	279.9	13,114.3	3,142.6	24,621.9
Maine	1982	521.3	0.0	180.9	0.0	17,688.7	675.6	19,066.5
	1987	506.7	0.0	144.8	0.0	17,679.1	660.1	18,990.7
	1992	447.6	35.6	106.2	0.0	17,679.4	671.7	18,940.5
	1997	418.8	29.7	82.0	0.0	17,633.1	598.7	18,762.3
Maryland	1982	1,795.1	0.0	540.3	0.0	2,447.1	352.8	5,135.3
	1987	1,740.2	1.3	557.0	0.0	2,417.0	335.4	5,050.9
	1992	1,673.0	18.6	552.4	0.0	2,391.6	338.6	4,974.2
	1997	1,597.5	18.9	454.3	0.0	2,330.7	345.7	4,747.1
Massachusetts	1982	296.9	0.0	205.4	0.0	3,028.0	310.2	3,840.5
	1987	288.0	0.0	181.0	0.0	2,944.7	318.3	3,732.0
	1992	272.5	0.0	173.2	0.0	2,835.0	316.6	3,597.3
	1997	270.7	0.0	114.3	0.0	2,657.3	270.6	3,312.9
Michigan	1982	9,443.5	0.0	2,975.9	0.0	15,716.4	2,224.8	30,360.6
	1987	9,308.3	54.6	2,620.2	0.0	15,899.6	2,208.0	30,090.7
	1992	8,985.1	254.8	2,399.4	0.0	15,920.8	2,205.6	29,765.7
	1997	8,439.1	322.0	2,003.5	0.0	16,237.7	2,197.9	29,200.2
Minnesota	1982	23,024.4	0.0	3,923.1	0.0	14,558.1	4,337.7	45,843.3
	1987	22,399.0	780.3	3,609.1	0.0	14,414.9	4,448.0	45,651.3
	1992	21,355.1	1,810.8	3,385.4	0.0	14,424.1	4,526.8	45,502.2
	1997	21,327.9	1,543.3	3,422.6	0.0	14,829.7	4,041.9	45,165.4
Mississippi	1982	7,416.5	0.0	3,981.2	0.0	15,244.2	355.8	26,997.7
	1987	6,662.6	292.8	3,902.9	0.0	15,596.9	346.7	26,801.9
	1992	5,726.0	777.8	4,032.1	0.0	15,758.0	341.2	26,635.1
	1997	5,296.3	797.9	3,698.7	0.0	16,018.7	427.8	26,239.4
Missouri	1982	14,999.2	0.0	12,784.0	167.6	11,189.3	705.2	39,845.3
	1987	14,384.8	570.7	12,380.0	130.7	11,547.5	708.5	39,722.2
	1992	13,347.5	1,602.3	12,005.7	125.6	11,753.6	726.5	39,561.2
	1997	13,709.8	1,606.7	10,946.6	97.7	12,118.3	715.9	39,195.0

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Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 4 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Montana	1982	17,197.0	0.0	3,110.2	38,136.2	5,330.8	1,375.6	65,149.8
	1987	16,233.1	1,485.6	3,245.1	37,485.1	5,335.0	1,397.5	65,181.4
	1992	15,034.2	2,781.4	3,452.7	37,239.7	5,284.2	1,417.0	65,209.2
	1997	15,086.0	2,721.1	3,495.4	37,015.6	5,279.0	1,481.2	65,078.3
Nebraska	1982	20,276.7	0.0	2,145.8	23,409.8	747.1	745.5	47,324.9
	1987	19,935.0	589.2	2,091.4	23,122.2	782.2	761.1	47,281.1
	1992	19,239.5	1,362.9	2,083.2	22,936.5	790.3	782.2	47,194.6
	1997	19,420.5	1,244.9	1,975.9	22,863.6	799.1	798.6	47,102.6
Nevada	1982	859.8	0.0	328.5	8,365.0	375.7	413.4	10,342.4
	1987	843.1	0.0	318.3	8,314.7	375.7	418.2	10,270.0
	1992	760.9	1.4	313.5	8,223.8	373.8	413.2	10,086.6
	1997	710.7	2.3	270.6	8,299.9	296.9	451.6	10,032.0
New Hampshire	1982	157.6	0.0	125.0	0.0	4,117.8	195.6	4,596.0
	1987	146.4	0.0	108.8	0.0	4,036.2	208.4	4,499.8
	1992	141.4	0.0	98.4	0.0	3,956.1	219.5	4,415.4
	1997	131.5	0.0	91.6	0.0	3,874.6	201.9	4,299.6
New Jersey	1982	809.5	0.0	239.0	0.0	1,866.7	389.9	3,305.1
	1987	688.0	0.0	179.2	0.0	1,814.0	391.4	3,072.6
	1992	649.6	0.5	158.9	0.0	1,784.7	387.6	2,981.3
	1997	574.0	0.5	108.5	0.0	1,624.7	380.5	2,688.2
New Mexico	1982	2,412.7	0.0	161.2	41,749.8	4,672.6	2,223.8	51,220.1
	1987	1,960.9	425.8	198.9	41,217.7	4,495.8	2,365.5	50,664.6
	1992	1,891.5	481.9	207.4	40,739.1	4,532.0	2,399.9	50,251.8
	1997	1,842.0	467.4	207.0	40,275.9	4,914.5	2,188.9	49,895.7
New York	1982	5,911.6	0.0	3,916.8	0.0	16,672.5	733.3	27,234.2
	1987	5,747.1	18.4	3,436.4	0.0	17,004.1	918.5	27,124.5
	1992	5,616.3	56.6	3,035.3	0.0	17,345.9	943.8	26,997.9
	1997	5,375.0	53.8	2,626.9	0.0	17,532.8	904.2	26,492.7
North Carolina	1982	6,694.8	0.0	1,983.6	0.0	16,835.4	803.4	26,317.2
	1987	6,363.3	30.3	1,996.7	0.0	16,462.1	838.3	25,690.7
	1992	5,959.7	138.2	2,025.1	0.0	16,077.7	844.4	25,045.1
	1997	5,539.1	131.1	1,979.8	0.0	15,677.7	916.6	24,244.3



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Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 5 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
North Dakota	1982	27,043.3	0.0	1,327.8	11,373.7	454.7	1,344.4	41,543.9
	1987	27,099.8	526.6	1,253.2	10,840.0	453.6	1,336.3	41,509.5
	1992	24,743.4	2,901.3	1,223.2	10,760.2	443.6	1,326.2	41,397.9
	1997	24,990.8	2,801.5	1,105.4	10,551.0	442.6	1,373.0	41,264.3
Ohio	1982	12,447.9	0.0	2,790.8	0.0	6,570.6	1,092.5	22,901.8
	1987	12,343.0	57.6	2,460.0	0.0	6,808.9	1,026.3	22,695.8
	1992	11,929.1	315.6	2,334.7	0.0	6,829.0	993.4	22,401.8
	1997	11,503.7	323.6	1,979.6	0.0	6,983.5	1,076.6	21,867.0
Oklahoma	1982	11,567.9	0.0	7,230.1	15,146.7	6,638.9	423.9	41,007.5
	1987	10,902.4	590.3	7,592.5	14,475.5	6,857.8	465.6	40,884.1
	1992	10,080.4	1,162.6	7,812.7	14,124.8	7,087.3	512.4	40,780.2
	1997	9,708.7	1,137.8	7,932.8	13,973.8	7,253.9	503.9	40,510.9
Oregon	1982	4,358.1	0.0	2,115.0	9,811.7	12,450.8	682.0	29,417.6
	1987	3,970.8	393.0	2,024.6	9,674.7	12,356.5	677.1	29,096.7
	1992	3,776.0	522.3	2,012.9	9,764.1	12,333.2	671.0	29,079.5
	1997	3,799.6	482.8	1,904.9	9,556.0	12,294.5	739.3	28,777.1
Pennsylvania	1982	5,896.0	0.0	2,625.1	0.0	15,440.4	1,063.1	25,024.6
	1987	5,741.4	15.9	2,485.0	0.0	15,519.1	1,077.4	24,838.8
	1992	5,595.7	92.6	2,359.7	0.0	15,478.5	1,058.8	24,585.3
	1997	5,245.0	90.2	1,811.6	0.0	15,306.1	1,002.9	23,455.8
Rhode Island	1982	27.3	0.0	34.7	0.0	398.0	28.0	488.0
	1987	25.6	0.0	33.6	0.0	393.1	26.1	478.4
	1992	24.9	0.0	23.3	0.0	383.8	28.7	460.7
	1997	20.0	0.0	23.9	0.0	381.2	28.6	453.7
South Carolina	1982	3,578.8	0.0	1,233.2	0.0	11,207.2	733.1	16,752.3
	1987	3,320.1	95.1	1,218.5	0.0	11,192.8	737.5	16,564.0
	1992	2,982.7	262.1	1,215.8	0.0	11,110.4	755.9	16,326.9
	1997	2,541.7	262.4	1,182.4	0.0	10,957.7	812.8	15,757.0
South Dakota	1982	16,945.7	0.0	2,753.4	22,895.0	564.2	1,493.7	44,652.0
	1987	17,511.5	359.7	2,280.4	22,336.0	570.5	1,480.0	44,538.1
	1992	16,436.3	1,756.6	2,196.0	21,996.2	541.9	1,490.8	44,417.8
	1997	16,738.3	1,685.8	2,078.2	21,763.9	531.7	1,534.5	44,332.4

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Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 6 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Tennessee	1982	5,592.0	0.0	5,466.5	0.0	11,800.8	594.8	23,454.1
	1987	5,375.0	174.4	5,241.1	0.0	11,858.7	554.8	23,204.0
	1992	4,856.8	440.4	5,272.6	0.0	11,842.1	549.4	22,961.3
	1997	4,565.9	374.5	4,985.2	0.0	11,736.4	674.3	22,336.3
Texas	1982	33,321.0	0.0	17,240.0	96,052.2	9,433.9	2,177.1	158,224.2
	1987	31,198.1	1,582.1	16,923.7	95,434.0	9,912.7	2,260.5	157,311.1
	1992	28,261.7	3,974.0	16,904.0	94,763.5	10,072.5	2,408.9	156,384.6
	1997	26,762.0	3,905.5	15,807.4	95,322.9	10,626.8	2,580.9	155,005.5
Utah	1982	2,038.6	0.0	558.9	10,773.4	1,792.6	2,335.8	17,499.3
	1987	1,889.2	150.6	646.4	10,576.7	1,783.1	2,167.8	17,213.8
	1992	1,815.2	226.0	673.7	10,820.6	1,746.0	2,339.9	17,621.4
	1997	1,676.3	216.5	694.9	10,719.9	1,829.6	2,362.2	17,499.4
Vermont	1982	648.2	0.0	502.9	0.0	4,098.9	79.5	5,329.5
	1987	643.1	0.0	387.3	0.0	4,152.5	78.2	5,261.1
	1992	634.5	0.0	349.3	0.0	4,138.8	75.0	5,197.6
	1997	601.3	0.0	342.4	0.0	4,118.0	86.8	5,148.5
Virginia	1982	3,397.2	0.0	3,292.0	0.0	13,311.0	664.3	20,664.5
	1987	3,109.2	23.1	3,299.2	0.0	13,350.0	618.2	20,399.7
	1992	2,900.9	73.4	3,342.8	0.0	13,226.6	617.8	20,161.5
	1997	2,879.0	70.0	3,071.3	0.0	13,030.2	627.6	19,678.1
Washington	1982	7,796.1	0.0	1,383.9	5,922.1	13,007.7	937.5	29,047.3
	1987	7,296.4	455.3	1,424.7	5,876.6	12,935.8	943.9	28,932.7
	1992	6,744.6	1,015.8	1,393.3	5,744.9	12,842.9	966.8	28,708.3
	1997	6,688.6	1,017.2	1,199.5	5,744.2	12,666.3	1,027.9	28,343.7
West Virginia	1982	1,092.6	0.0	1,865.1	0.0	10,419.0	280.3	13,657.0
	1987	998.0	0.6	1,730.6	0.0	10,556.6	297.6	13,583.4
	1992	915.2	0.6	1,600.3	0.0	10,515.4	386.6	13,418.1
	1997	847.8	0.0	1,502.9	0.0	10,472.1	314.2	13,137.0
Wisconsin	1982	11,456.5	0.0	3,418.3	0.0	13,498.4	2,443.9	30,817.1
	1987	11,315.8	218.1	3,089.2	0.0	13,548.1	2,514.5	30,685.7
	1992	10,812.8	664.9	2,976.4	0.0	13,519.4	2,554.2	30,527.7
	1997	10,537.4	662.4	2,881.7	0.0	13,634.1	2,518.8	30,234.4



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Table 2—Land cover/use of nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 7 of 7

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Wyoming	1982	2,587.5	0.0	777.5	27,505.1	1,007.9	976.3	32,854.3
	1987	2,444.1	129.1	873.7	27,366.4	1,008.2	976.4	32,797.9
	1992	2,271.6	251.7	960.5	27,169.5	1,025.4	1,082.4	32,761.1
	1997	2,171.1	247.0	1,181.2	27,149.6	994.8	960.0	32,703.7
Caribbean	1982	408.2	0.0	770.0	153.7	506.6	48.3	1,886.8
	1987	389.4	0.0	749.7	148.3	507.3	50.9	1,845.6
	1992	366.9	0.0	692.2	139.5	508.4	55.7	1,762.7
	1997	354.5	0.0	429.2	138.2	622.3	64.5	1,608.7
Total	1982	420,975.6	0.0	133,559.4	415,504.8	398,220.0	54,194.0	1,422,453.8
	1987	406,652.5	13,802.4	129,222.9	409,276.1	399,630.5	54,548.1	1,413,132.5
	1992	382,316.2	34,041.4	127,434.0	404,991.6	398,577.5	55,809.6	1,403,170.3
	1997	375,044.0	32,697.0	119,572.9	403,113.8	399,030.8	56,252.6	1,385,711.1

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Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—page 1 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Alabama	1982	76.7	4,151.5	4,228.2	0.6	282.0	282.6	4,510.8
	1987	70.2	3,608.7	3,678.9	0.6	316.7	317.3	3,996.2
	1992	48.8	2,755.1	2,803.9	7.5	335.6	343.1	3,147.0
	1997	51.1	2,531.5	2,582.6	12.0	324.8	336.8	2,919.4
Arizona	1982	1,013.8	23.7	1,037.5	180.8	0.4	181.2	1,218.7
	1987	964.8	85.7	1,050.5	171.2	6.6	177.8	1,228.3
	1992	943.4	73.5	1,016.9	180.5	0.3	180.8	1,197.7
	1997	909.0	82.0	991.0	212.4	0.3	212.7	1,203.7
Arkansas	1982	4,048.8	3,764.2	7,813.0	7.9	279.7	287.6	8,100.6
	1987	4,297.8	3,394.4	7,692.2	4.0	277.0	281.0	7,973.2
	1992	4,718.0	2,718.3	7,436.3	17.9	275.2	293.1	7,729.4
	1997	4,971.2	2,356.5	7,327.7	15.5	238.6	254.1	7,581.8
California	1982	5,818.8	1,287.9	7,106.7	3,150.8	262.8	3,413.6	10,520.3
	1987	5,829.8	1,028.0	6,857.8	3,096.4	269.3	3,365.7	10,223.5
	1992	5,321.1	1,235.8	6,556.9	3,224.5	270.2	3,494.7	10,051.6
	1997	5,064.8	1,132.0	6,196.8	3,140.7	223.0	3,363.7	9,560.5
Colorado	1982	2,012.2	7,404.1	9,416.3	1,042.7	145.1	1,187.8	10,604.1
	1987	2,020.3	6,573.8	8,594.1	1,009.5	146.9	1,156.4	9,750.5
	1992	1,868.8	5,806.3	7,675.1	1,091.2	174.0	1,265.2	8,940.3
	1997	1,920.6	5,721.5	7,642.1	1,048.6	169.4	1,218.0	8,860.1
Connecticut	1982	9.1	107.9	117.0	7.2	120.4	127.6	244.6
	1987	11.8	88.5	100.3	7.7	124.7	132.4	232.7
	1992	14.5	79.5	94.0	12.1	122.3	134.4	228.4
	1997	16.4	63.2	79.6	8.2	111.1	119.3	198.9
Delaware	1982	48.7	456.2	504.9	0.9	12.8	13.7	518.6
	1987	58.0	439.7	497.7	0.0	13.1	13.1	510.8
	1992	65.5	427.8	493.3	0.0	5.9	5.9	499.2
	1997	78.2	387.0	465.2	0.0	6.3	6.3	471.5
Florida	1982	963.0	1,373.9	2,336.9	896.3	323.1	1,219.4	3,556.3
	1987	965.6	990.2	1,955.8	926.3	302.1	1,228.4	3,184.2
	1992	920.8	772.4	1,693.2	1,096.7	207.6	1,304.3	2,997.5
	1997	894.4	555.7	1,450.1	1,112.3	156.8	1,269.1	2,719.2



Summary Report 1997 National Resources Inventory

Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—page 2 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Georgia	1982	1,095.8	5,066.4	6,162.2	43.0	363.4	406.4	6,568.6
	1987	1,064.8	4,406.1	5,470.9	67.2	370.6	437.8	5,908.7
	1992	1,059.7	3,655.4	4,715.1	68.5	389.4	457.9	5,173.0
	1997	1,056.7	3,032.0	4,088.7	68.5	504.0	572.5	4,661.2
Hawaii	1982	169.4	97.7	267.1	8.2	26.7	34.9	302.0
	1987	163.6	88.5	252.1	10.4	31.7	42.1	294.2
	1992	138.8	89.8	228.6	24.2	21.6	45.8	274.4
	1997	103.0	94.2	197.2	22.4	24.3	46.7	243.9
Idaho	1982	2,843.1	2,559.5	5,402.6	690.9	297.0	987.9	6,390.5
	1987	2,939.1	2,134.3	5,073.4	625.8	353.1	978.9	6,052.3
	1992	2,859.4	1,795.9	4,655.3	639.3	305.6	944.9	5,600.2
	1997	2,806.7	1,723.2	4,529.9	624.1	345.9	970.0	5,499.9
Illinois	1982	165.6	24,032.4	24,198.0	11.5	521.5	533.0	24,731.0
	1987	178.1	24,124.2	24,302.3	9.6	385.1	394.7	24,697.0
	1992	199.7	23,302.9	23,502.6	5.9	591.0	596.9	24,099.5
	1997	172.8	23,334.1	23,506.9	5.5	441.3	446.8	23,953.7
Indiana	1982	163.5	13,163.8	13,327.3	2.3	451.8	454.1	13,781.4
	1987	169.4	13,162.8	13,332.2	4.0	505.9	509.9	13,842.1
	1992	180.0	12,744.2	12,924.2	4.0	584.6	588.6	13,512.8
	1997	215.0	12,507.7	12,722.7	10.5	624.9	635.4	13,358.1
Iowa	1982	134.2	25,486.9	25,621.1	0.0	818.2	818.2	26,439.3
	1987	116.9	24,772.2	24,889.1	0.0	825.5	825.5	25,714.6
	1992	131.7	23,845.4	23,977.1	0.8	1,010.3	1,011.1	24,988.2
	1997	151.5	24,005.5	24,157.0	0.0	1,105.0	1,105.0	25,262.0
Kansas	1982	3,336.3	24,153.9	27,490.2	178.3	1,456.2	1,634.5	29,124.7
	1987	3,389.5	23,828.8	27,218.3	115.5	1,173.2	1,288.7	28,507.0
	1992	3,367.7	21,719.9	25,087.6	207.2	1,270.7	1,477.9	26,565.5
	1997	3,293.1	21,442.0	24,735.1	223.0	1,501.8	1,724.8	26,459.9
Kentucky	1982	12.3	4,727.0	4,739.3	1.1	1,194.0	1,195.1	5,934.4
	1987	5.0	4,207.6	4,212.6	1.1	1,253.0	1,254.1	5,466.7
	1992	5.5	3,617.9	3,623.4	0.0	1,468.5	1,468.5	5,091.9
	1997	57.4	3,426.4	3,483.8	0.0	1,667.4	1,667.4	5,151.2

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Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—page 3 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Louisiana	1982	1,647.5	4,557.6	6,205.1	1.2	203.9	205.1	6,410.2
	1987	1,304.6	4,790.7	6,095.3	1.7	194.1	195.8	6,291.1
	1992	1,733.7	4,058.7	5,792.4	4.1	174.5	178.6	5,971.0
	1997	1,521.9	3,862.9	5,384.8	1.0	182.6	183.6	5,568.4
Maine	1982	5.4	227.5	232.9	3.4	285.0	288.4	521.3
	1987	4.9	199.5	204.4	3.4	298.9	302.3	506.7
	1992	5.0	155.1	160.1	3.4	284.1	287.5	447.6
	1997	19.8	139.7	159.5	3.4	255.9	259.3	418.8
Maryland	1982	45.2	1,592.5	1,637.7	2.8	154.6	157.4	1,795.1
	1987	48.4	1,561.8	1,610.2	5.8	124.2	130.0	1,740.2
	1992	49.8	1,448.5	1,498.3	7.8	166.9	174.7	1,673.0
	1997	55.6	1,341.5	1,397.1	4.4	196.0	200.4	1,597.5
Massachusetts	1982	3.7	77.5	81.2	17.7	198.0	215.7	296.9
	1987	3.9	74.1	78.0	16.6	193.4	210.0	288.0
	1992	4.7	72.1	76.8	22.8	172.9	195.7	272.5
	1997	9.4	55.9	65.3	22.0	183.4	205.4	270.7
Michigan	1982	297.7	7,479.6	7,777.3	66.9	1,599.3	1,666.2	9,443.5
	1987	341.7	7,196.9	7,538.6	65.0	1,704.7	1,769.7	9,308.3
	1992	394.1	6,722.4	7,116.5	71.0	1,797.6	1,868.6	8,985.1
	1997	449.1	6,038.6	6,487.7	58.3	1,893.1	1,951.4	8,439.1
Minnesota	1982	436.6	20,792.1	21,228.7	4.0	1,791.7	1,795.7	23,024.4
	1987	424.4	20,607.5	21,031.9	13.9	1,353.2	1,367.1	22,399.0
	1992	451.4	19,167.6	19,619.0	8.4	1,727.7	1,736.1	21,355.1
	1997	340.1	19,272.2	19,612.3	4.5	1,711.1	1,715.6	21,327.9
Mississippi	1982	644.6	6,551.5	7,196.1	0.0	220.4	220.4	7,416.5
	1987	989.9	5,516.5	6,506.4	1.2	155.0	156.2	6,662.6
	1992	1,150.1	4,332.0	5,482.1	1.2	242.7	243.9	5,726.0
	1997	1,222.7	3,658.5	4,881.2	0.0	415.1	415.1	5,296.3
Missouri	1982	766.0	12,359.2	13,125.2	10.0	1,864.0	1,874.0	14,999.2
	1987	752.2	11,899.5	12,651.7	6.6	1,726.5	1,733.1	14,384.8
	1992	978.9	10,015.8	10,994.7	10.0	2,342.8	2,352.8	13,347.5
	1997	999.2	9,453.7	10,452.9	14.0	3,242.9	3,256.9	13,709.8



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Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—page 4 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Montana	1982	861.6	13,739.8	14,601.4	1,282.3	1,313.3	2,595.6	17,197.0
	1987	923.7	12,897.2	13,820.9	1,114.1	1,298.1	2,412.2	16,233.1
	1992	893.0	11,588.6	12,481.6	1,196.0	1,356.6	2,552.6	15,034.2
	1997	928.5	11,540.8	12,469.3	1,215.6	1,401.1	2,616.7	15,086.0
Nebraska	1982	6,555.8	12,153.6	18,709.4	331.4	1,235.9	1,567.3	20,276.7
	1987	6,903.8	11,748.6	18,652.4	289.7	992.9	1,282.6	19,935.0
	1992	7,101.6	10,709.0	17,810.6	392.3	1,036.6	1,428.9	19,239.5
	1997	7,413.0	10,522.5	17,935.5	354.4	1,130.6	1,485.0	19,420.5
Nevada	1982	265.6	76.7	342.3	516.9	0.6	517.5	859.8
	1987	98.2	56.8	155.0	687.7	0.4	688.1	843.1
	1992	128.1	83.4	211.5	547.2	2.2	549.4	760.9
	1997	67.8	51.5	119.3	589.5	1.9	591.4	710.7
New Hampshire	1982	0.0	40.9	40.9	2.5	114.2	116.7	157.6
	1987	0.0	34.9	34.9	2.5	109.0	111.5	146.4
	1992	0.0	20.7	20.7	2.5	118.2	120.7	141.4
	1997	0.0	20.4	20.4	2.5	108.6	111.1	131.5
New Jersey	1982	89.1	555.0	644.1	36.1	129.3	165.4	809.5
	1987	69.0	491.2	560.2	36.4	91.4	127.8	688.0
	1992	75.4	412.5	487.9	48.0	113.7	161.7	649.6
	1997	78.8	335.7	414.5	51.6	107.9	159.5	574.0
New Mexico	1982	992.7	1,013.4	2,006.1	378.2	28.4	406.6	2,412.7
	1987	756.5	762.5	1,519.0	404.0	37.9	441.9	1,960.9
	1992	715.8	745.0	1,460.8	403.4	27.3	430.7	1,891.5
	1997	612.6	749.1	1,361.7	447.3	33.0	480.3	1,842.0
New York	1982	46.8	3,387.4	3,434.2	16.0	2,461.4	2,477.4	5,911.6
	1987	52.1	3,116.4	3,168.5	20.4	2,558.2	2,578.6	5,747.1
	1992	52.6	2,822.8	2,875.4	22.5	2,718.4	2,740.9	5,616.3
	1997	58.7	2,665.5	2,724.2	21.7	2,629.1	2,650.8	5,375.0
North Carolina	1982	260.3	6,090.7	6,351.0	5.2	338.6	343.8	6,694.8
	1987	310.7	5,719.3	6,030.0	6.6	326.7	333.3	6,363.3
	1992	322.5	5,226.8	5,549.3	9.4	401.0	410.4	5,959.7
	1997	317.0	4,669.1	4,986.1	16.9	536.1	553.0	5,539.1

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Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—page 5 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
North Dakota	1982	211.7	24,874.7	25,086.4	27.7	1,929.2	1,956.9	27,043.3
	1987	211.2	24,869.9	25,081.1	21.9	1,996.8	2,018.7	27,099.8
	1992	228.6	22,628.1	22,856.7	17.0	1,869.7	1,886.7	24,743.4
	1997	221.7	22,592.1	22,813.8	19.9	2,157.1	2,177.0	24,990.8
Ohio	1982	26.6	11,454.9	11,481.5	13.1	953.3	966.4	12,447.9
	1987	23.4	11,262.1	11,285.5	15.0	1,042.5	1,057.5	12,343.0
	1992	28.0	10,824.9	10,852.9	14.9	1,061.3	1,076.2	11,929.1
	1997	20.4	10,138.1	10,158.5	10.2	1,335.0	1,345.2	11,503.7
Oklahoma	1982	678.6	10,445.9	11,124.5	56.2	387.2	443.4	11,567.9
	1987	648.7	9,913.3	10,562.0	46.2	294.2	340.4	10,902.4
	1992	594.0	9,041.8	9,635.8	71.8	372.8	444.6	10,080.4
	1997	593.5	8,723.6	9,317.1	47.2	344.4	391.6	9,708.7
Oregon	1982	1,000.3	2,457.0	3,457.3	695.2	205.6	900.8	4,358.1
	1987	941.0	2,024.5	2,965.5	787.6	217.7	1,005.3	3,970.8
	1992	916.4	1,865.1	2,781.5	795.2	199.3	994.5	3,776.0
	1997	854.8	1,846.2	2,701.0	869.8	228.8	1,098.6	3,799.6
Pennsylvania	1982	3.2	3,913.1	3,916.3	9.0	1,970.7	1,979.7	5,896.0
	1987	4.2	3,865.8	3,870.0	10.6	1,860.8	1,871.4	5,741.4
	1992	3.6	3,730.8	3,734.4	12.2	1,849.1	1,861.3	5,595.7
	1997	7.3	3,474.1	3,481.4	11.8	1,751.8	1,763.6	5,245.0
Rhode Island	1982	0.8	8.1	8.9	5.5	12.9	18.4	27.3
	1987	0.0	6.0	6.0	6.3	13.3	19.6	25.6
	1992	0.6	6.5	7.1	5.0	12.8	17.8	24.9
	1997	0.0	4.3	4.3	5.2	10.5	15.7	20.0
South Carolina	1982	72.3	3,321.0	3,393.3	25.2	160.3	185.5	3,578.8
	1987	81.3	3,036.5	3,117.8	27.7	174.6	202.3	3,320.1
	1992	103.6	2,651.2	2,754.8	20.1	207.8	227.9	2,982.7
	1997	129.0	2,162.8	2,291.8	13.0	236.9	249.9	2,541.7
South Dakota	1982	394.3	14,602.5	14,996.8	77.0	1,871.9	1,948.9	16,945.7
	1987	453.4	15,035.6	15,489.0	38.5	1,984.0	2,022.5	17,511.5
	1992	420.1	13,984.6	14,404.7	61.5	1,970.1	2,031.6	16,436.3
	1997	389.9	13,932.4	14,322.3	108.1	2,307.9	2,416.0	16,738.3



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Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—page 6 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Tennessee	1982	14.6	4,706.9	4,721.5	5.7	864.8	870.5	5,592.0
	1987	16.3	4,399.5	4,415.8	6.7	952.5	959.2	5,375.0
	1992	10.7	3,632.4	3,643.1	6.0	1,207.7	1,213.7	4,856.8
	1997	15.1	3,193.5	3,208.6	2.6	1,354.7	1,357.3	4,565.9
Texas	1982	9,682.5	22,822.4	32,504.9	233.6	582.5	816.1	33,321.0
	1987	9,083.6	21,489.2	30,572.8	165.5	459.8	625.3	31,198.1
	1992	8,622.4	18,931.7	27,554.1	176.5	531.1	707.6	28,261.7
	1997	8,216.2	17,938.1	26,154.3	185.8	421.9	607.7	26,762.0
Utah	1982	620.3	671.2	1,291.5	682.2	64.9	747.1	2,038.6
	1987	390.1	515.6	905.7	910.0	73.5	983.5	1,889.2
	1992	469.5	431.2	900.7	842.7	71.8	914.5	1,815.2
	1997	322.6	373.9	696.5	928.9	50.9	979.8	1,676.3
Vermont	1982	0.4	166.1	166.5	1.8	479.9	481.7	648.2
	1987	0.4	185.5	185.9	1.8	455.4	457.2	643.1
	1992	0.4	145.0	145.4	1.8	487.3	489.1	634.5
	1997	0.4	135.2	135.6	1.8	463.9	465.7	601.3
Virginia	1982	108.1	2,441.7	2,549.8	2.3	845.1	847.4	3,397.2
	1987	114.6	2,051.2	2,165.8	5.6	937.8	943.4	3,109.2
	1992	115.5	1,690.9	1,806.4	3.1	1,091.4	1,094.5	2,900.9
	1997	118.8	1,509.2	1,628.0	9.0	1,242.0	1,251.0	2,879.0
Washington	1982	1,119.2	5,791.2	6,910.4	569.8	315.9	885.7	7,796.1
	1987	1,119.7	5,231.0	6,350.7	601.6	344.1	945.7	7,296.4
	1992	1,115.4	4,644.4	5,759.8	682.7	302.1	984.8	6,744.6
	1997	1,035.0	4,573.4	5,608.4	760.8	319.4	1,080.2	6,688.6
West Virginia	1982	0.0	299.8	299.8	0.0	792.8	792.8	1,092.6
	1987	0.0	227.1	227.1	0.0	770.9	770.9	998.0
	1992	0.0	214.1	214.1	0.0	701.1	701.1	915.2
	1997	1.8	159.8	161.6	1.2	685.0	686.2	847.8
Wisconsin	1982	319.6	9,092.9	9,412.5	18.4	2,025.6	2,044.0	11,456.5
	1987	331.8	9,057.1	9,388.9	9.5	1,917.4	1,926.9	11,315.8
	1992	345.1	8,464.0	8,809.1	35.0	1,968.7	2,003.7	10,812.8
	1997	363.2	8,329.8	8,693.0	24.6	1,819.8	1,844.4	10,537.4

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Table 3—Cropland use, by state and year—page 7 of 7

State		Cultivated Cropland			Noncultivated Cropland			Total cropland
		Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	Irrigated	Nonirrigated	Total	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Wyoming	1982	451.3	961.9	1,413.2	976.9	197.4	1,174.3	2,587.5
	1987	489.5	731.4	1,220.9	933.5	289.7	1,223.2	2,444.1
	1992	454.3	520.4	974.7	964.3	332.6	1,296.9	2,271.6
	1997	455.2	532.6	987.8	877.5	305.8	1,183.3	2,171.1
Caribbean	1982	79.2	271.5	350.7	2.8	54.7	57.5	408.2
	1987	75.5	252.5	328.0	2.8	58.6	61.4	389.4
	1992	68.1	214.5	282.6	2.2	82.1	84.3	366.9
	1997	43.5	122.3	165.8	7.7	181.0	188.7	354.5
Total	1982	49,612.9	326,854.8	376,467.7	12,299.5	32,208.4	44,507.9	420,975.6
	1987	49,213.4	313,760.7	362,974.1	12,315.7	31,362.7	43,678.4	406,652.5
	1992	49,396.4	285,842.7	335,239.1	13,042.3	34,034.8	47,077.1	382,316.2
	1997	48,644.5	276,513.5	325,158.0	13,195.9	36,690.1	49,886.0	375,044.0



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Table 4—Land cover/use on nonfederal rural land, by land capability class and subclass, by year—page 1 of 3

Class and subclass		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
I	1982	27,821.1	0.0	1,948.2	438.6	1,647.4	672.8	32,528.1
	1987	27,616.3	102.2	1,812.2	420.1	1,680.5	697.9	32,329.2
	1992	27,049.9	225.7	1,796.5	384.3	1,719.1	732.2	31,907.7
	1997	26,435.9	223.9	1,699.1	373.0	1,751.6	774.4	31,257.9
IIe	1982	92,314.5	0.0	19,236.5	9,980.5	25,057.7	4,002.5	150,591.7
	1987	89,881.5	1,387.5	18,899.2	9,643.0	25,419.3	4,116.7	149,347.2
	1992	84,906.4	4,842.6	19,053.9	9,419.0	25,460.3	4,277.3	147,959.5
	1997	82,999.3	4,556.6	17,948.2	9,421.5	25,760.6	4,599.5	145,285.7
IIw	1982	64,887.9	0.0	11,489.6	4,061.6	16,902.3	1,916.4	99,257.8
	1987	63,907.4	541.1	11,180.0	3,884.2	17,112.3	1,954.3	98,579.3
	1992	62,138.5	1,606.9	11,016.2	3,781.9	17,211.1	2,030.5	97,785.1
	1997	60,821.9	1,633.8	10,203.5	3,886.4	17,714.2	2,084.5	96,344.3
IIss	1982	17,280.7	0.0	1,639.3	946.1	3,269.8	453.4	23,589.3
	1987	16,834.0	162.3	1,584.4	913.4	3,345.7	471.2	23,311.0
	1992	16,090.0	417.4	1,523.7	848.4	3,397.6	511.9	22,789.0
	1997	15,491.3	362.7	1,508.9	845.7	3,423.9	556.7	22,189.2
IIc	1982	15,300.1	0.0	622.2	2,590.9	142.0	394.9	19,050.1
	1987	15,366.0	91.2	535.5	2,496.9	142.9	411.3	19,043.8
	1992	14,767.8	681.5	523.5	2,432.7	140.7	437.6	18,983.8
	1997	14,815.5	651.7	490.3	2,416.2	142.2	448.0	18,963.9
All II	1982	189,783.2	0.0	32,987.6	17,579.1	45,371.8	6,767.2	292,488.9
	1987	185,988.9	2,182.1	32,199.1	16,937.5	46,020.2	6,953.5	290,281.3
	1992	177,902.7	7,548.4	32,117.3	16,482.0	46,209.7	7,257.3	287,517.4
	1997	174,128.0	7,204.8	30,150.9	16,569.8	47,040.9	7,688.7	282,783.1
IIIe	1982	84,970.8	0.0	29,074.1	40,524.3	32,456.7	3,221.9	190,247.8
	1987	80,439.2	5,109.8	28,314.9	39,512.8	32,993.9	3,293.7	189,664.3
	1992	73,573.7	11,689.0	28,329.2	38,655.3	33,080.7	3,536.6	188,864.5
	1997	72,688.6	11,301.1	26,958.9	38,663.3	33,231.9	3,844.6	186,688.4
IIIw	1982	31,129.0	0.0	8,042.1	3,642.3	19,580.6	1,740.8	64,134.8
	1987	30,604.1	335.1	7,838.0	3,394.8	19,546.1	1,825.6	63,543.7
	1992	29,706.9	838.4	7,572.9	3,265.6	19,574.0	1,931.3	62,889.1
	1997	28,858.0	801.1	7,069.6	3,216.9	19,686.9	2,031.4	61,663.9
IIIs	1982	11,488.4	0.0	3,393.8	1,980.9	8,366.1	649.1	25,878.3
	1987	10,961.6	317.4	3,339.1	1,873.1	8,430.3	688.8	25,610.3
	1992	10,305.9	798.6	3,208.4	1,839.2	8,381.3	710.9	25,244.3
	1997	9,785.4	758.2	3,053.6	1,846.1	8,411.9	821.3	24,676.5
IIc	1982	3,705.3	0.0	197.9	1,798.8	51.5	95.4	5,848.9
	1987	3,432.4	324.5	192.7	1,772.5	53.8	100.3	5,876.2
	1992	2,969.5	859.9	193.2	1,736.7	51.4	109.5	5,920.2
	1997	3,018.9	814.7	208.3	1,764.5	40.6	132.2	5,979.2

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Table 4—Land cover/use on nonfederal rural land, by land capability class and subclass, by year—page 2 of 3

Class and subclass		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
All III	1982	131,293.5	0.0	40,707.9	47,946.3	60,454.9	5,707.2	286,109.8
	1987	125,437.3	6,086.8	39,684.7	46,553.2	61,024.1	5,908.4	284,694.5
	1992	116,556.0	14,185.9	39,303.7	45,496.8	61,087.4	6,288.3	282,918.1
	1997	114,350.9	13,675.1	37,290.4	45,490.8	61,371.3	6,829.5	279,008.0
IVe	1982	35,290.0	0.0	17,136.8	49,230.1	32,773.3	1,746.8	136,177.0
	1987	32,350.1	3,336.2	16,411.3	48,454.0	33,146.8	1,805.1	135,503.5
	1992	28,526.5	7,012.5	16,096.3	47,879.4	33,210.5	1,911.2	134,636.4
	1997	28,199.1	6,896.0	14,946.4	47,766.2	33,073.9	2,138.3	133,019.9
IVw	1982	6,550.2	0.0	4,624.6	4,217.7	15,870.6	1,059.1	32,322.2
	1987	6,412.6	117.9	4,596.6	4,004.6	15,783.6	1,060.5	31,975.8
	1992	6,183.3	298.7	4,459.1	3,708.6	15,668.0	1,118.2	31,435.9
	1997	6,095.3	279.6	4,101.9	3,508.3	15,591.5	1,118.8	30,695.4
IVs	1982	6,801.9	0.0	3,918.1	4,317.9	10,789.1	746.9	26,573.9
	1987	6,456.7	211.9	3,852.2	4,245.7	10,800.3	786.5	26,353.3
	1992	5,991.1	536.3	3,791.7	4,110.3	10,751.3	846.1	26,026.8
	1997	5,763.7	449.9	3,562.1	4,103.9	10,746.1	884.2	25,509.9
IVc	1982	320.4	0.0	78.2	1,954.8	181.2	39.2	2,573.8
	1987	304.3	7.7	88.0	1,768.6	182.3	40.2	2,391.1
	1992	285.5	33.3	88.5	1,707.9	189.7	62.1	2,367.0
	1997	291.2	29.4	89.6	1,670.0	219.3	72.8	2,372.3
All IV	1982	48,962.5	0.0	25,757.7	59,720.5	59,614.2	3,592.0	197,646.9
	1987	45,523.7	3,673.7	24,948.1	58,472.9	59,913.0	3,692.3	196,223.7
	1992	40,986.4	7,880.8	24,435.6	57,406.2	59,819.5	3,937.6	194,466.1
	1997	40,349.3	7,654.9	22,700.0	57,048.4	59,630.8	4,214.1	191,597.5
V	1982	3,193.4	0.0	4,464.3	5,135.7	18,116.0	2,200.6	33,110.0
	1987	3,111.9	72.0	4,227.7	5,034.0	18,234.1	2,185.3	32,865.0
	1992	2,967.9	188.4	4,045.4	4,955.8	18,295.8	2,172.8	32,626.1
	1997	2,848.2	173.5	3,684.0	4,969.6	18,373.3	2,182.6	32,231.2
VIe	1982	10,490.6	0.0	12,877.5	92,753.1	48,647.1	1,383.4	166,151.7
	1987	9,847.5	1,080.6	12,167.1	91,808.7	49,028.1	1,427.5	165,359.5
	1992	8,406.4	2,456.7	11,954.0	91,200.8	48,891.1	1,471.7	164,380.7
	1997	8,269.2	2,338.3	11,079.0	90,858.4	48,817.1	1,624.7	162,986.7
VIw	1982	1,418.0	0.0	1,643.2	4,753.2	11,232.3	3,366.8	22,413.5
	1987	1,452.6	55.3	1,585.0	4,650.8	11,186.0	3,351.4	22,281.1
	1992	1,357.0	140.9	1,533.5	4,632.1	11,111.8	3,383.6	22,158.9
	1997	1,349.8	129.8	1,549.2	4,526.4	11,404.0	3,043.4	22,002.6
VIs	1982	3,321.7	0.0	3,129.2	31,343.9	30,160.8	877.4	68,833.0
	1987	3,174.6	234.8	3,034.6	30,960.0	29,937.4	863.8	68,205.2
	1992	2,834.3	652.9	2,931.8	30,778.4	29,662.9	885.7	67,746.0
	1997	2,854.7	596.1	2,715.6	30,650.0	29,269.4	922.2	67,008.0



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Table 4—Land cover/use on nonfederal rural land, by land capability class and subclass, by year—page 3 of 3

Class and subclass		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
VIc	1982	540.7	0.0	91.3	9,115.3	276.3	110.9	10,134.5
	1987	479.3	68.7	82.6	9,029.5	260.3	127.6	10,048.0
	1992	431.1	120.0	90.9	9,006.0	246.6	126.8	10,021.4
	1997	410.3	104.7	97.7	8,920.0	331.9	136.1	10,000.7
All VI	1982	15,771.0	0.0	17,741.2	137,965.5	90,316.5	5,738.5	267,532.7
	1987	14,954.0	1,439.4	16,869.3	136,449.0	90,411.8	5,770.3	265,893.8
	1992	13,028.8	3,370.5	16,510.2	135,617.3	89,912.4	5,867.8	264,307.0
	1997	12,884.0	3,168.9	15,441.5	134,954.8	89,822.4	5,726.4	261,998.0
VIIe	1982	2,095.9	0.0	6,339.0	57,105.7	64,779.9	2,041.1	132,361.6
	1987	2,007.2	93.8	6,008.7	56,819.1	64,732.0	2,013.3	131,674.1
	1992	1,750.2	306.8	5,893.1	56,435.1	64,315.3	1,930.6	130,631.1
	1997	1,889.1	291.9	5,446.4	56,058.8	63,883.2	1,750.7	129,320.1
VIIw	1982	439.7	0.0	436.9	4,524.6	8,602.3	3,190.3	17,193.8
	1987	475.3	0.5	426.4	4,189.9	8,462.0	3,208.9	16,763.0
	1992	514.4	2.8	404.8	4,305.6	8,421.9	3,253.7	16,903.2
	1997	529.6	2.3	423.8	4,108.0	8,415.5	3,264.7	16,743.9
VIIs	1982	1,452.3	0.0	2,740.1	75,707.1	44,645.9	2,154.8	126,700.2
	1987	1,366.0	132.0	2,614.9	75,392.3	44,456.4	2,076.7	126,038.3
	1992	1,328.3	297.3	2,502.8	74,884.3	44,092.9	2,264.8	125,370.4
	1997	1,370.5	271.8	2,282.1	74,268.5	43,939.4	2,396.5	124,528.8
VIIc	1982	163.0	0.0	57.7	5,099.4	26.4	173.5	5,520.0
	1987	171.9	9.6	51.8	4,892.1	25.8	249.3	5,400.5
	1992	231.6	11.3	49.5	4,809.4	30.0	290.2	5,422.0
	1997	258.5	11.3	47.1	4,753.6	31.0	274.8	5,376.3
All VII	1982	4,150.9	0.0	9,573.7	142,436.8	118,054.5	7,559.7	281,775.6
	1987	4,020.4	235.9	9,101.8	141,293.4	117,676.2	7,548.2	279,875.9
	1992	3,824.5	618.2	8,850.2	140,434.4	116,860.1	7,739.3	278,326.7
	1997	4,047.7	577.3	8,199.4	139,188.9	116,269.1	7,686.7	275,969.1
All VIII	1982	0.0	0.0	378.8	4,282.3	4,644.7	21,956.0	31,261.8
	1987	0.0	10.3	380.0	4,116.0	4,670.6	21,792.2	30,969.1
	1992	0.0	23.5	375.1	4,214.8	4,673.5	21,814.3	31,101.2
	1997	0.0	18.6	407.6	4,518.5	4,771.4	21,150.2	30,866.3
Total	1982	420,975.6	0.0	133,559.4	415,504.8	398,220.0	54,194.0	1,422,453.8
	1987	406,652.5	13,802.4	129,222.9	409,276.1	399,630.5	54,548.1	1,413,132.5
	1992	382,316.2	34,041.4	127,434.0	404,991.6	398,577.5	55,809.6	1,403,170.3
	1997	375,044.0	32,697.0	119,572.9	403,113.8	399,030.8	56,252.6	1,385,711.1

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Table 5—Changes in land cover/use between 1982 and 1997

Land cover/use in 1982	Land cover/use in 1997								1982 total
	Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Developed land	Water areas & federal land	
----- 1,000 acres -----									
Cropland	348,766.7	30,514.4	19,109.9	3,492.7	5,401.0	3,279.6	8,812.7	1,598.6	420,975.6
Pastureland	15,618.2	1,308.9	92,183.9	2,596.0	13,812.2	1,892.5	5,335.5	812.2	133,559.4
Rangeland	6,911.9	695.9	3,037.1	392,041.3	2,871.4	1,760.9	3,898.7	4,287.6	415,504.8
Forest Land	1,927.2	117.0	3,918.5	2,021.7	373,140.7	1,767.0	11,718.6	3,609.3	398,220.0
Other rural land	975.8	55.8	1,017.0	750.2	2,872.5	47,278.3	738.3	506.1	54,194.0
Developed land	242.8	2.4	78.9	112.2	219.9	32.5	74,827.4	2.9	75,519.0
Water areas and federal land	601.4	2.6	227.6	2,099.7	713.1	241.8	37.9	442,237.6	446,161.7
1997 total	375,044.0	32,697.0	119,572.9	403,113.8	399,030.8	56,252.6	105,369.1	453,054.3	1,944,134.5

Read this table horizontally to determine how a particular 1982 land use (row heading) was distributed in 1997 (column headings). Read this table vertically to determine where a particular 1997 land use (column heading) came from, in terms of 1982 land uses (row headings).



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Table 6—Changes in land cover/use between 1982 and 1987

	Land cover/use in 1987								1982 total
Land cover/use in 1982	Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Developed land	Water areas & federal land	
----- 1,000 acres -----									
Cropland	392,109.0	12,865.7	9,801.2	985.8	1,778.6	953.2	1,996.3	485.8	420,975.6
Pastureland	9,031.5	556.3	115,911.8	877.3	5,142.6	634.2	1,088.4	317.3	133,559.4
Rangeland	3,635.2	309.8	1,440.0	405,634.4	769.9	446.3	944.7	2,324.5	415,504.8
Forest land	975.5	44.1	1,496.0	397.9	390,559.6	572.3	2,539.0	1,635.6	398,220.0
Other rural land	516.2	25.1	401.3	94.3	886.8	51,855.4	147.7	267.2	54,194.0
Developed land	92.8	0.6	28.0	33.7	70.9	5.1	75,287.8	0.1	75,519.0
Water areas and federal land	292.3	0.8	144.6	1,252.7	422.1	81.6	6.5	443,961.1	446,161.7
1987 total	406,652.5	13,802.4	129,222.9	409,276.1	399,630.5	54,548.1	82,010.4	448,991.6	1,944,134.5

Read this table horizontally to determine how a particular 1982 land use (row heading) was distributed in 1987 (column headings). Read this table vertically to determine where a particular 1987 land use (column heading) came from, in terms of 1982 land uses (row headings).

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Table 7—Changes in land cover/use between 1987 and 1992

Land cover/use in 1987	Land cover/use in 1992								1987 total
	Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Developed land	Water areas & federal land	
----- 1,000 acres -----									
Cropland	372,586.3	19,390.2	8,667.4	917.6	1,140.9	1,161.0	2,119.2	669.9	406,652.5
CRP Land	10.1	13,792.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13,802.4
Pastureland	6,149.3	672.6	116,436.6	419.0	3,183.7	682.3	1,383.1	296.3	129,222.9
Rangeland	2,276.9	115.9	837.4	401,323.3	784.2	685.5	1,114.9	2,138.0	409,276.1
Forest land	469.0	46.4	957.7	674.9	392,373.6	517.6	3,009.1	1,582.2	399,630.5
Other rural land	363.6	24.1	410.1	104.8	646.9	52,441.6	197.1	359.9	54,548.1
Developed land	157.7	0.0	52.0	74.3	145.4	18.7	81,562.3	0.0	82,010.4
Water areas and federal land	303.3	0.0	72.8	1,477.7	302.8	302.9	17.4	446,514.7	448,991.6
1992 total	382,316.2	34,041.4	127,434.0	404,991.6	398,577.5	55,809.6	89,403.1	451,561.1	1,944,134.5

Read this table horizontally to determine how a particular 1987 land use (row headings) was distributed in 1992 (column headings). Read this table vertically to determine where a particular 1992 land use (column heading) came from, in terms of 1987 land uses (row headings).



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Table 8—Changes in land cover/use between 1992 and 1997

Land cover/use in 1992	Land cover/use in 1997								1992 total
	Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Developed land	Water areas & federal land	
----- 1,000 acres -----									
Cropland	361,024.9	2,074.3	9,176.3	1,516.3	1,912.7	1,936.8	4,257.1	417.8	382,316.2
CRP land	2,167.3	30,425.4	869.0	272.1	244.4	42.3	17.9	3.0	34,041.4
Pastureland	8,718.0	135.7	106,287.2	1,584.7	6,440.8	1,040.6	2,992.5	234.5	127,434.0
Rangeland	1,881.4	36.6	670.2	398,013.0	1,473.8	828.2	1,689.9	398.5	404,991.6
Forest land	700.5	16.0	1,740.8	1,122.9	387,253.0	943.9	6,376.5	423.9	398,577.5
Other rural land	532.8	9.0	822.9	593.7	1,696.9	51,433.7	635.1	85.5	55,809.6
Developed land	2.7	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.7	7.0	89,388.3	1.1	89,403.1
Water areas and federal land	16.4	0.0	5.4	9.9	7.5	20.1	11.8	451,490.0	451,561.1
1997 total	375,044.0	32,697.0	119,572.9	403,113.8	399,030.8	56,252.6	105,369.1	453,054.3	1,944,134.5

Read this table horizontally to determine how a particular 1992 land use (row headings) was distributed in 1997 (column headings). Read this table vertically to determine where a particular 1997 land use (column heading) came from, in terms of 1992 land uses (row headings).

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Table 9—Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year—page 1 of 6

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Alabama	1982	2,897.5	0.0	1,473.5	2.9	2,997.9	173.7	7,545.5
	1987	2,576.1	112.5	1,484.9	3.3	3,095.2	199.6	7,471.6
	1992	2,091.0	295.7	1,605.4	3.3	3,161.2	260.2	7,416.8
	1997	1,943.2	309.9	1,504.4	2.9	3,252.2	237.0	7,249.6
Arizona	1982	1,085.0	0.0	40.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,125.5
	1987	976.0	0.0	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,012.4
	1992	909.6	0.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	950.0
	1997	876.6	0.0	33.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	910.1
Arkansas	1982	6,639.4	0.0	2,304.6	12.0	4,204.2	129.7	13,289.9
	1987	6,539.6	74.6	2,301.3	12.0	4,196.5	132.5	13,256.5
	1992	6,390.4	152.2	2,304.7	12.0	4,202.7	143.8	13,205.8
	1997	6,297.8	156.7	2,202.4	12.0	4,201.8	188.0	13,058.7
California	1982	5,582.2	0.0	312.8	72.6	7.7	25.8	6,001.1
	1987	5,558.2	0.0	314.5	71.9	12.1	27.0	5,983.7
	1992	5,294.3	0.0	240.6	82.4	12.1	58.7	5,688.1
	1997	5,069.4	0.0	233.3	94.1	7.6	85.9	5,490.3
Colorado	1982	1,653.2	0.0	86.9	8.0	0.0	2.0	1,750.1
	1987	1,623.2	1.7	104.3	1.0	0.0	1.7	1,731.9
	1992	1,585.5	2.3	125.7	3.3	0.0	5.5	1,722.3
	1997	1,584.9	0.6	100.4	5.2	0.0	5.7	1,696.8
Connecticut	1982	143.7	0.0	32.0	0.0	139.2	24.8	339.7
	1987	136.5	0.0	31.3	0.0	133.3	26.1	327.2
	1992	132.2	0.0	33.1	0.0	130.4	24.7	320.4
	1997	113.3	0.0	33.1	0.0	136.4	22.9	305.7
Delaware	1982	328.9	0.0	20.8	0.0	74.6	12.8	437.1
	1987	326.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	73.7	12.9	429.8
	1992	318.0	0.0	14.5	0.0	74.2	14.5	421.2
	1997	296.8	0.0	14.7	0.0	72.5	16.3	400.3
Florida	1982	418.6	0.0	134.9	0.0	531.1	16.1	1,100.7
	1987	346.2	35.6	143.1	0.0	537.4	14.1	1,076.4
	1992	310.3	47.4	145.2	0.0	528.8	15.5	1,047.2
	1997	262.4	48.2	144.6	1.5	556.4	22.9	1,036.0
Georgia	1982	3,892.8	0.0	1,010.4	0.0	2,895.3	157.9	7,956.4
	1987	3,551.8	165.9	1,014.5	0.0	2,973.1	148.7	7,854.0
	1992	3,112.8	365.7	1,085.0	0.0	2,984.9	154.9	7,703.3
	1997	2,821.5	360.1	996.9	0.0	3,110.8	170.7	7,460.0
Hawaii	1982	184.3	0.0	41.4	32.7	24.8	1.1	284.3
	1987	179.8	0.0	36.9	31.7	22.9	1.5	272.8
	1992	168.8	0.0	41.9	31.7	21.9	3.7	268.0
	1997	149.5	0.0	41.6	40.1	22.4	14.8	268.4



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Table 9—Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year—page 2 of 6

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Idaho	1982	3,060.8	0.0	264.9	55.4	26.6	19.9	3,427.6
	1987	3,001.3	56.7	235.4	53.6	26.6	25.1	3,398.7
	1992	2,906.0	104.7	228.8	53.6	27.7	27.3	3,348.1
	1997	2,819.0	102.5	219.7	62.6	30.6	31.7	3,266.1
Illinois	1982	19,115.9	0.0	1,163.0	0.0	704.1	316.6	21,299.6
	1987	19,081.1	43.7	1,039.6	0.0	707.1	319.9	21,191.4
	1992	18,777.0	301.1	978.8	0.0	707.1	334.5	21,098.5
	1997	18,666.5	293.6	850.3	0.0	732.6	349.9	20,892.9
Indiana	1982	11,196.1	0.0	947.5	0.0	793.2	333.2	13,270.0
	1987	11,234.8	70.6	793.1	0.0	787.3	309.0	13,194.8
	1992	11,058.0	209.0	756.2	0.0	778.5	312.9	13,114.6
	1997	10,893.3	197.0	743.7	0.0	784.4	303.8	12,922.2
Iowa	1982	16,720.9	0.0	1,218.7	0.0	270.9	495.3	18,705.8
	1987	16,534.8	332.7	1,056.2	0.0	278.2	478.6	18,680.5
	1992	16,327.7	567.2	994.9	0.0	297.1	468.6	18,655.5
	1997	16,430.3	422.5	894.5	0.0	323.4	495.9	18,566.6
Kansas	1982	17,637.4	0.0	1,092.5	4,027.4	414.7	310.3	23,482.3
	1987	17,458.2	171.2	1,108.5	4,006.1	415.4	305.3	23,464.7
	1992	16,522.8	1,053.2	1,157.5	3,834.9	428.8	294.6	23,291.8
	1997	16,501.5	1,063.6	1,126.8	3,810.7	422.5	307.0	23,232.1
Kentucky	1982	3,754.6	0.0	1,521.6	0.0	551.7	148.2	5,976.1
	1987	3,471.2	93.8	1,577.3	0.0	599.6	142.0	5,883.9
	1992	3,253.1	216.5	1,563.3	0.0	613.1	139.1	5,785.1
	1997	3,236.6	163.7	1,437.0	0.0	641.3	168.5	5,647.1
Louisiana	1982	5,690.4	0.0	1,549.3	32.1	5,183.8	173.6	12,629.2
	1987	5,577.9	36.3	1,602.0	34.3	4,964.2	173.0	12,387.7
	1992	5,332.8	100.4	1,614.9	37.8	4,969.7	186.8	12,242.4
	1997	4,988.0	103.6	1,716.1	44.3	5,029.7	200.2	12,081.9
Maine	1982	199.7	0.0	39.0	0.0	884.8	94.9	1,218.4
	1987	198.9	0.0	30.7	0.0	883.6	96.8	1,210.0
	1992	189.4	6.4	24.7	0.0	882.1	92.3	1,194.9
	1997	189.5	0.0	21.7	0.0	884.0	79.0	1,174.2
Maryland	1982	835.8	0.0	131.0	0.0	244.7	24.8	1,236.3
	1987	820.5	0.0	121.3	0.0	243.2	24.9	1,209.9
	1992	784.0	10.2	130.7	0.0	235.0	25.3	1,185.2
	1997	752.1	9.8	111.8	0.0	218.5	27.6	1,119.8
Massachusetts	1982	136.2	0.0	56.2	0.0	150.7	9.5	352.6
	1987	131.3	0.0	48.9	0.0	145.8	11.2	337.2
	1992	124.0	0.0	44.8	0.0	136.9	11.3	317.0
	1997	117.3	0.0	26.2	0.0	126.7	9.5	279.7

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Table 9—Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year—page 3 of 6

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Michigan	1982	5,746.0	0.0	739.6	0.0	1,270.4	224.3	7,980.3
	1987	5,716.5	20.4	651.1	0.0	1,284.4	239.4	7,911.8
	1992	5,528.8	123.4	616.8	0.0	1,310.3	247.5	7,826.8
	1997	5,245.7	179.7	504.5	0.0	1,401.7	305.7	7,637.3
Minnesota	1982	16,106.4	0.0	1,220.8	0.0	2,838.5	620.4	20,786.1
	1987	15,778.8	342.9	1,125.6	0.0	2,780.6	623.5	20,651.4
	1992	15,411.6	754.7	1,009.2	0.0	2,770.7	631.2	20,577.4
	1997	15,318.1	674.1	1,053.7	0.0	2,784.3	638.1	20,468.3
Mississippi	1982	5,358.8	0.0	1,793.7	0.0	3,305.9	129.1	10,587.5
	1987	4,864.7	157.7	1,839.5	0.0	3,494.0	130.1	10,486.0
	1992	4,338.0	446.2	1,891.8	0.0	3,583.9	120.7	10,380.6
	1997	4,033.2	460.3	1,724.8	0.0	3,797.2	175.8	10,191.3
Missouri	1982	9,853.4	0.0	3,241.2	73.0	1,174.7	171.0	14,513.3
	1987	9,612.4	193.2	3,190.9	44.8	1,232.3	183.6	14,457.2
	1992	9,134.2	612.9	3,165.8	44.8	1,259.6	191.6	14,408.9
	1997	9,265.4	596.6	2,847.6	41.1	1,339.0	198.5	14,288.2
Montana	1982	877.1	0.0	116.7	7.4	3.6	13.3	1,018.1
	1987	866.1	0.0	130.4	7.4	3.6	14.2	1,021.7
	1992	866.8	0.0	125.2	7.4	3.6	15.4	1,018.4
	1997	835.4	0.0	124.1	7.4	3.5	23.9	994.3
Nebraska	1982	10,623.9	0.0	561.2	789.7	95.9	323.4	12,394.1
	1987	10,592.7	107.4	530.2	738.5	94.5	335.9	12,399.2
	1992	10,460.8	222.0	544.9	726.5	93.9	345.2	12,393.3
	1997	10,481.3	210.2	504.8	716.1	100.4	350.8	12,363.6
Nevada	1982	286.2	0.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	309.5
	1987	296.9	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	314.8
	1992	265.6	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	278.9
	1997	242.7	0.0	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	257.6
New Hampshire	1982	43.1	0.0	18.2	0.0	91.3	7.4	160.0
	1987	40.5	0.0	9.6	0.0	92.1	11.3	153.5
	1992	37.4	0.0	11.9	0.0	87.2	11.8	148.3
	1997	35.3	0.0	10.1	0.0	89.5	7.5	142.4
New Jersey	1982	451.9	0.0	89.5	0.0	259.1	35.8	836.3
	1987	396.9	0.0	71.9	0.0	253.1	37.8	759.7
	1992	370.9	0.0	63.5	0.0	250.8	36.4	721.6
	1997	334.2	0.0	41.1	0.0	220.5	35.0	630.8
New Mexico	1982	385.3	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	398.5
	1987	318.7	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	346.0
	1992	302.2	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	324.8
	1997	283.8	0.0	20.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	304.2



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Table 9—Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year—page 4 of 6

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
New York	1982	2,736.1	0.0	748.6	0.0	1,209.4	72.1	4,766.2
	1987	2,684.2	0.7	655.0	0.0	1,256.1	134.5	4,730.5
	1992	2,606.5	25.2	586.6	0.0	1,328.7	142.2	4,689.2
	1997	2,524.6	24.4	500.7	0.0	1,379.6	116.0	4,545.3
North Carolina	1982	3,747.4	0.0	602.0	0.0	2,612.0	164.9	7,126.3
	1987	3,578.9	22.5	624.3	0.0	2,592.2	179.4	6,997.3
	1992	3,394.0	74.7	591.6	0.0	2,531.4	187.9	6,779.6
	1997	3,125.6	73.7	614.3	0.0	2,479.2	220.4	6,513.2
North Dakota	1982	10,781.4	0.0	202.7	517.7	67.2	284.6	11,853.6
	1987	10,780.2	65.0	177.2	451.7	67.2	288.2	11,829.5
	1992	10,339.3	482.7	171.1	444.7	64.1	289.8	11,791.7
	1997	10,312.0	455.8	170.8	439.6	64.6	306.2	11,749.0
Ohio	1982	9,793.4	0.0	826.4	0.0	1,204.2	369.3	12,193.3
	1987	9,697.4	40.1	703.3	0.0	1,258.1	334.1	12,033.0
	1992	9,374.4	238.8	657.7	0.0	1,243.6	324.4	11,838.9
	1997	9,060.3	253.2	575.3	0.0	1,254.0	367.9	11,510.7
Oklahoma	1982	7,856.7	0.0	3,096.5	2,966.6	612.0	125.8	14,657.6
	1987	7,439.4	228.8	3,308.4	2,790.0	657.4	132.1	14,556.1
	1992	6,985.8	543.6	3,404.1	2,685.9	726.4	144.3	14,490.1
	1997	6,827.2	482.2	3,510.0	2,643.8	785.5	149.6	14,398.3
Oregon	1982	2,484.9	0.0	575.0	267.5	278.2	64.9	3,670.5
	1987	2,363.2	139.3	543.6	263.6	269.7	66.5	3,645.9
	1992	2,245.3	201.6	578.9	257.6	259.4	77.3	3,620.1
	1997	2,230.2	196.9	529.6	256.9	248.6	104.9	3,567.1
Pennsylvania	1982	2,197.1	0.0	530.5	0.0	1,413.2	114.6	4,255.4
	1987	2,161.1	2.4	507.7	0.0	1,408.8	118.6	4,198.6
	1992	2,065.9	32.9	481.5	0.0	1,405.8	119.3	4,105.4
	1997	1,878.0	33.4	344.1	0.0	1,377.1	145.1	3,777.7
Rhode Island	1982	23.7	0.0	13.8	0.0	32.3	0.9	70.7
	1987	22.9	0.0	12.5	0.0	32.9	0.4	68.7
	1992	20.6	0.0	11.1	0.0	32.9	0.4	65.0
	1997	15.8	0.0	12.8	0.0	32.0	1.6	62.2
South Carolina	1982	1,667.5	0.0	387.5	0.0	1,340.9	80.9	3,476.8
	1987	1,551.9	49.3	394.0	0.0	1,353.9	79.2	3,428.3
	1992	1,411.2	120.8	397.9	0.0	1,351.9	83.7	3,365.5
	1997	1,235.8	122.8	402.7	0.0	1,370.2	112.6	3,244.1
South Dakota	1982	5,366.8	0.0	447.3	557.1	8.9	230.3	6,610.4
	1987	5,442.6	78.0	328.6	494.1	8.9	227.5	6,579.7
	1992	5,318.1	194.4	315.2	479.2	5.3	235.2	6,547.4
	1997	5,320.7	197.9	286.8	468.8	5.2	244.4	6,523.8

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Table 9—Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year—page 5 of 6

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Tennessee	1982	3,426.1	0.0	1,541.6	0.0	1,289.7	148.4	6,405.8
	1987	3,271.2	73.7	1,567.7	0.0	1,285.9	143.8	6,342.3
	1992	2,971.7	206.7	1,642.9	0.0	1,277.5	149.5	6,248.3
	1997	2,773.6	180.1	1,595.6	0.0	1,287.1	205.5	6,041.9
Texas	1982	19,226.0	0.0	5,905.8	10,597.5	1,931.0	423.0	38,083.3
	1987	18,479.8	533.3	5,871.1	10,202.7	2,026.1	428.9	37,541.9
	1992	17,009.7	1,663.2	5,961.9	9,965.8	2,054.8	452.9	37,108.3
	1997	16,110.1	1,590.0	5,683.5	10,370.8	2,250.0	545.2	36,549.6
Utah	1982	732.7	0.0	64.1	6.3	0.0	3.8	806.9
	1987	743.2	6.7	78.3	5.3	0.0	4.5	838.0
	1992	747.2	6.7	83.2	3.4	1.5	3.7	845.7
	1997	699.5	5.2	96.2	3.4	1.5	6.0	811.8
Vermont	1982	180.1	0.0	62.8	0.0	99.6	9.2	351.7
	1987	177.9	0.0	50.9	0.0	105.2	9.3	343.3
	1992	176.9	0.0	44.5	0.0	109.0	9.3	339.7
	1997	157.7	0.0	51.3	0.0	107.5	11.2	327.7
Virginia	1982	1,759.8	0.0	542.9	0.0	2,560.0	82.0	4,944.7
	1987	1,614.0	14.5	554.0	0.0	2,554.6	86.2	4,823.3
	1992	1,519.3	41.8	557.5	0.0	2,521.0	93.5	4,733.1
	1997	1,439.1	43.6	534.1	0.0	2,466.0	103.0	4,585.8
Washington	1982	1,377.3	0.0	404.3	26.4	522.2	79.8	2,410.0
	1987	1,335.3	29.4	393.2	26.4	519.8	80.3	2,384.4
	1992	1,305.8	52.0	382.5	24.5	507.2	82.0	2,354.0
	1997	1,297.7	37.2	341.3	25.3	499.8	99.1	2,300.4
West Virginia	1982	324.2	0.0	124.4	0.0	97.0	20.2	565.8
	1987	310.7	0.0	127.7	0.0	104.8	17.2	560.4
	1992	276.5	0.0	122.8	0.0	104.7	41.5	545.5
	1997	262.8	0.0	120.3	0.0	106.2	25.9	515.2
Wisconsin	1982	6,314.7	0.0	828.5	0.0	1,693.5	196.8	9,033.5
	1987	6,218.9	46.8	760.4	0.0	1,693.3	222.1	8,941.5
	1992	6,023.9	193.6	709.8	0.0	1,679.4	236.5	8,843.2
	1997	5,845.6	207.4	718.6	0.0	1,688.3	232.9	8,692.8
Wyoming	1982	295.2	0.0	3.8	6.3	0.0	1.0	306.3
	1987	296.7	0.0	3.8	6.3	0.0	1.0	307.8
	1992	310.6	4.4	14.0	6.3	0.0	1.0	336.3
	1997	305.7	4.4	12.5	6.3	0.0	1.0	329.9
Caribbean	1982	121.3	0.0	106.9	5.8	3.6	1.4	239.0
	1987	110.5	0.0	106.3	4.2	4.6	2.0	227.6
	1992	98.3	0.0	99.9	4.4	5.7	2.1	210.4
	1997	77.2	0.0	83.9	6.1	13.6	4.7	185.5



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Table 9—Prime farmland, by land cover/use, by state and year—page 6 of 6

State		Cropland	CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land	Total rural land
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Total	1982	231,317.9	0.0	38,274.3	20,064.4	46,114.3	6,468.8	342,239.7
	1987	226,087.6	3,347.4	37,459.8	19,248.9	46,529.3	6,581.5	339,254.5
	1992	216,505.0	9,674.3	37,410.8	18,709.5	46,762.5	6,850.5	335,912.6
	1997	211,583.8	9,260.9	35,483.1	19,059.0	47,705.9	7,475.8	330,568.5

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Table 10—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year—page 1 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
----- tons/acre/year -----						
Alabama	1982	7.6	0.8	7.2	----	0.6
	1987	6.4	0.4	5.9	3.0	0.5
	1992	6.9	0.5	6.2	0.6	0.5
	1997	6.7	0.5	6.0	1.2	0.5
Arizona	1982	0.6	0.3	0.5	----	0.2
	1987	0.6	0.2	0.6	----	0.1
	1992	0.6	0.2	0.6	----	0.1
	1997	0.7	0.2	0.6	----	0.1
Arkansas	1982	3.8	0.7	3.7	----	1.1
	1987	3.8	0.6	3.7	0.7	1.1
	1992	3.5	0.7	3.4	0.7	1.2
	1997	3.5	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.1
California	1982	1.1	0.7	1.0	----	0.2
	1987	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.1	0.2
	1992	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.1
	1997	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
Colorado	1982	2.1	0.2	1.9	----	0.3
	1987	2.1	0.2	1.9	2.3	0.3
	1992	2.0	0.2	1.7	0.8	0.3
	1997	1.7	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.3
Connecticut	1982	4.8	0.6	2.6	----	0.2
	1987	5.6	1.4	3.2	----	0.2
	1992	6.1	1.5	3.4	----	0.2
	1997	5.6	0.7	2.6	----	0.1
Delaware	1982	2.1	0.2	2.0	----	0.4
	1987	2.0	0.5	2.0	----	0.4
	1992	2.1	0.8	2.1	0.1	0.5
	1997	2.0	0.4	2.0	0.1	0.6
Florida	1982	2.4	0.5	1.8	----	0.1
	1987	2.1	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.1
	1992	1.8	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.1
	1997	1.8	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.1
Georgia	1982	6.3	0.4	6.0	----	0.5
	1987	6.1	1.0	5.7	2.8	0.4
	1992	5.5	0.6	5.1	0.5	0.4
	1997	5.9	0.3	5.2	0.2	0.4
Hawaii	1982	5.1	3.0	4.9	----	0.8
	1987	4.9	2.8	4.6	----	0.8
	1992	4.4	2.8	4.2	----	0.7
	1997	2.5	3.3	2.7	----	0.9



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Table 10—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year—page 2 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
----- tons/acre/year -----						
Idaho	1982	5.0	0.5	4.3	----	0.4
	1987	4.3	0.3	3.7	2.8	0.4
	1992	3.4	0.4	2.9	1.4	0.4
	1997	3.3	0.4	2.8	1.2	0.5
Illinois	1982	6.3	1.2	6.2	----	1.6
	1987	5.3	1.4	5.2	4.3	1.3
	1992	4.4	1.7	4.3	1.2	1.0
	1997	4.1	0.6	4.0	0.5	1.0
Indiana	1982	4.9	1.1	4.7	----	1.0
	1987	4.4	0.8	4.2	0.8	0.8
	1992	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.3	0.8
	1997	3.0	0.9	2.9	0.3	0.7
Iowa	1982	7.7	1.8	7.5	----	1.3
	1987	6.5	1.5	6.3	0.8	1.3
	1992	5.6	1.1	5.4	0.5	1.2
	1997	4.9	0.8	4.7	0.4	1.1
Kansas	1982	2.7	0.4	2.5	----	0.9
	1987	2.6	0.5	2.5	2.3	0.8
	1992	2.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	0.7
	1997	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.6
Kentucky	1982	8.4	1.0	6.9	----	2.4
	1987	8.2	1.1	6.6	3.5	2.4
	1992	5.8	1.2	4.5	1.0	2.5
	1997	4.4	1.3	3.4	1.1	2.0
Louisiana	1982	4.8	0.7	4.6	----	0.2
	1987	4.1	0.5	4.0	0.4	0.2
	1992	3.5	0.8	3.4	0.2	0.2
	1997	3.3	0.6	3.2	0.5	0.2
Maine	1982	3.7	0.2	1.8	----	0.2
	1987	4.0	0.3	1.8	----	0.1
	1992	3.0	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.2
	1997	3.7	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.2
Maryland	1982	5.5	1.2	5.2	----	1.1
	1987	5.3	1.9	5.0	1.7	1.1
	1992	4.9	1.8	4.6	1.5	1.0
	1997	4.4	1.2	4.0	1.3	0.7
Massachusetts	1982	5.5	0.1	1.6	----	0.2
	1987	5.7	0.1	1.6	----	0.1
	1992	4.1	0.2	1.3	----	0.2
	1997	4.6	0.1	1.2	----	0.1

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Table 10—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year—page 3 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
----- tons/acre/year -----						
Michigan	1982	2.5	0.6	2.2	----	0.3
	1987	2.5	0.7	2.2	3.9	0.2
	1992	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.4	0.2
	1997	2.0	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.2
Minnesota	1982	2.6	0.6	2.4	----	0.3
	1987	2.6	0.4	2.4	1.3	0.3
	1992	2.3	0.3	2.2	0.3	0.3
	1997	2.1	0.3	2.0	0.2	0.3
Mississippi	1982	7.8	2.4	7.6	----	1.3
	1987	6.7	2.2	6.6	4.4	1.2
	1992	5.7	1.2	5.5	2.6	1.2
	1997	5.3	1.1	5.0	1.1	1.2
Missouri	1982	10.9	0.9	9.6	----	2.0
	1987	8.4	0.7	7.5	6.4	1.7
	1992	6.6	0.7	5.6	1.0	1.6
	1997	5.6	0.6	4.4	0.7	1.3
Montana	1982	2.1	0.2	1.8	----	0.2
	1987	2.3	0.1	2.0	0.8	0.2
	1992	2.0	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.2
	1997	1.9	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.2
Nebraska	1982	4.8	0.7	4.5	----	0.9
	1987	4.2	0.5	4.0	1.5	0.8
	1992	3.5	0.5	3.3	0.7	0.7
	1997	2.9	0.5	2.7	0.5	0.7
Nevada	1982	0.2	0.0	0.1	----	0.0
	1987	0.2	0.0	0.1	----	0.0
	1992	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
New Hampshire	1982	4.3	0.4	1.5	----	0.5
	1987	4.7	0.4	1.4	----	0.5
	1992	3.7	0.3	0.8	----	0.4
	1997	3.6	0.4	0.9	----	0.5
New Jersey	1982	6.7	1.0	5.5	----	0.5
	1987	6.8	1.2	5.7	----	0.6
	1992	5.5	0.9	4.3	0.3	0.5
	1997	5.7	0.6	4.3	0.3	0.4
New Mexico	1982	1.2	0.1	1.0	----	0.1
	1987	0.9	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.1
	1992	0.9	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.1
	1997	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1



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Table 10—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year—page 4 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
----- tons/acre/year -----						
New York	1982	4.0	0.7	2.6	----	0.4
	1987	4.1	0.9	2.7	8.6	0.4
	1992	4.0	0.8	2.4	0.5	0.3
	1997	3.8	0.7	2.3	0.4	0.3
North Carolina	1982	6.4	1.4	6.1	----	1.1
	1987	6.2	1.0	6.0	6.7	1.0
	1992	5.6	1.4	5.3	3.6	1.0
	1997	5.0	1.0	4.6	1.3	1.7
North Dakota	1982	1.9	0.4	1.8	----	0.4
	1987	2.0	0.4	1.8	1.0	0.5
	1992	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.5
	1997	1.4	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.4
Ohio	1982	3.8	1.1	3.6	----	2.2
	1987	3.7	1.1	3.4	3.7	1.7
	1992	3.3	1.1	3.1	0.6	1.7
	1997	2.6	1.4	2.5	0.3	1.7
Oklahoma	1982	2.7	0.6	2.6	----	0.9
	1987	3.0	0.6	2.9	1.1	0.7
	1992	2.9	0.5	2.8	0.4	0.7
	1997	2.8	0.5	2.8	0.3	0.6
Oregon	1982	4.7	0.7	3.8	----	0.6
	1987	3.4	0.5	2.7	2.9	0.5
	1992	3.2	0.4	2.5	0.4	0.5
	1997	3.1	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.5
Pennsylvania	1982	6.9	0.7	4.8	----	1.1
	1987	6.9	1.2	5.0	1.2	1.0
	1992	5.8	1.2	4.3	0.8	1.0
	1997	5.1	1.2	3.8	0.2	0.8
Rhode Island	1982	6.9	1.1	3.0	----	0.1
	1987	6.0	2.0	3.0	----	0.1
	1992	5.6	1.6	2.7	----	0.1
	1997	3.3	1.9	2.2	----	0.1
South Carolina	1982	4.0	1.8	3.9	----	0.5
	1987	3.9	1.3	3.8	3.7	0.4
	1992	3.3	1.0	3.1	1.7	0.4
	1997	3.2	0.7	3.0	1.0	0.4
South Dakota	1982	2.8	0.3	2.5	----	0.3
	1987	2.5	0.3	2.3	2.8	0.3
	1992	2.2	0.3	2.0	0.4	0.2
	1997	2.0	0.2	1.7	0.1	0.2

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Table 10—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year—page 5 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
----- tons/acre/year -----						
Tennessee	1982	11.1	0.9	9.5	----	0.8
	1987	10.9	0.9	9.1	9.5	0.7
	1992	9.1	0.9	7.1	0.7	0.7
	1997	7.7	0.6	5.6	0.7	0.7
Texas	1982	2.6	0.9	2.6	----	0.6
	1987	2.5	1.1	2.5	0.6	0.6
	1992	2.6	0.7	2.6	0.3	0.5
	1997	2.6	0.8	2.6	0.2	0.5
Utah	1982	1.4	0.2	1.0	----	0.1
	1987	1.6	0.2	0.8	3.4	0.1
	1992	1.4	0.2	0.8	1.3	0.1
	1997	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.2
Vermont	1982	4.7	0.2	1.4	----	0.3
	1987	4.3	0.2	1.4	----	0.2
	1992	3.5	0.5	1.2	----	0.1
	1997	3.2	0.7	1.3	----	0.1
Virginia	1982	6.8	1.5	5.5	----	3.4
	1987	6.5	1.5	5.0	0.7	3.4
	1992	6.4	1.4	4.5	0.6	3.4
	1997	6.0	1.5	4.0	0.5	3.3
Washington	1982	6.1	0.4	5.5	----	0.2
	1987	7.0	0.4	6.1	2.3	0.6
	1992	5.0	0.5	4.3	0.5	0.5
	1997	4.6	0.6	4.0	0.6	0.3
West Virginia	1982	7.0	0.7	2.5	----	4.2
	1987	9.2	0.9	2.8	0.7	5.4
	1992	4.7	0.8	1.7	0.3	6.1
	1997	4.3	0.8	1.4	0.0	6.1
Wisconsin	1982	4.7	1.5	4.1	----	0.6
	1987	4.1	2.0	3.7	4.6	0.6
	1992	3.8	0.7	3.2	0.8	0.5
	1997	3.7	1.2	3.3	0.6	0.6
Wyoming	1982	1.4	0.2	0.9	----	0.3
	1987	1.4	0.1	0.8	1.5	0.2
	1992	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3
	1997	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3
Caribbean	1982	11.1	12.1	11.3	----	6.9
	1987	11.2	13.5	11.5	----	7.1
	1992	12.2	15.7	13.0	----	7.9
	1997	12.5	13.5	13.0	----	6.4



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Table 10—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion on nonfederal land, by state and year—page 6 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
----- tons/acre/year -----						
Total	1982	4.4	0.7	4.0	----	1.1
	1987	4.0	0.7	3.7	2.0	1.0
	1992	3.5	0.6	3.1	0.6	1.0
	1997	3.1	0.7	2.8	0.4	0.9

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Table 11—Estimated average wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 1 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
----- tons/acre/year -----						
Alabama	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Arizona	1982	8.1	1.1	7.1	---	0.8
	1987	9.3	2.5	8.3	---	0.4
	1992	11.6	1.1	10.0	---	0.2
	1997	9.6	2.1	8.3	---	0.6
Arkansas	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
California	1982	1.0	0.5	0.8	---	0.6
	1987	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.5
	1992	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4
	1997	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.4
Colorado	1982	12.9	1.8	11.6	---	2.8
	1987	12.4	1.1	11.1	12.7	2.3
	1992	10.6	0.9	9.2	3.6	1.7
	1997	10.4	1.3	9.2	1.1	1.7
Connecticut	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
Delaware	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Florida	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hawaii	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0



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Table 11—Estimated average wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 2 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
----- tons/acre/year -----						
Idaho	1982	4.2	0.1	3.5	---	0.2
	1987	4.7	0.1	4.0	4.1	0.3
	1992	4.8	0.2	4.0	1.4	0.2
	1997	3.9	0.2	3.3	1.1	0.2
Illinois	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana	1982	0.5	0.0	0.5	---	0.0
	1987	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0
	1992	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0
Iowa	1982	3.0	0.0	2.9	---	0.0
	1987	2.4	0.1	2.3	1.3	0.0
	1992	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Kansas	1982	2.7	0.5	2.6	---	0.0
	1987	3.0	0.4	2.9	11.7	0.0
	1992	2.1	0.5	2.0	0.8	0.0
	1997	1.5	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.0
Kentucky	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Louisiana	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	1982	0.1	0.0	0.1	---	0.0
	1987	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0

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Table 11—Estimated average wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 3 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
----- tons/acre/year -----						
Michigan	1982	2.5	0.3	2.1	---	0.2
	1987	2.7	0.4	2.3	2.8	0.1
	1992	2.6	0.2	2.1	0.2	0.1
	1997	2.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.1
Minnesota	1982	5.9	0.1	5.4	---	0.1
	1987	6.7	0.7	6.3	6.7	0.2
	1992	6.4	0.1	5.9	0.4	0.2
	1997	5.8	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.1
Mississippi	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missouri	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montana	1982	7.9	0.3	6.8	---	0.2
	1987	8.8	0.4	7.6	12.7	0.1
	1992	7.2	0.1	6.0	0.2	0.1
	1997	3.8	0.2	3.1	0.2	0.1
Nebraska	1982	1.6	0.1	1.5	---	0.1
	1987	1.7	0.2	1.6	3.3	0.1
	1992	1.7	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.1
	1997	1.6	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1
Nevada	1982	39.4	1.0	16.3	---	1.3
	1987	30.0	0.8	6.2	---	1.1
	1992	23.1	1.0	7.1	0.0	1.2
	1997	27.0	1.0	5.3	0.7	1.5
New Hampshire	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
New Jersey	1982	0.1	0.0	0.1	---	0.0
	1987	0.1	0.0	0.1	---	0.0
	1992	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
New Mexico	1982	15.0	3.7	13.1	---	3.6
	1987	16.0	3.8	13.3	17.4	3.8
	1992	16.8	2.9	13.6	6.7	4.0
	1997	12.3	3.3	9.9	2.6	4.2



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Table 11—Estimated average wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 4 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
----- tons/acre/year -----						
New York	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	1982	6.4	0.3	5.9	---	0.1
	1987	6.4	0.3	6.0	8.4	0.1
	1992	2.1	0.1	1.9	0.2	0.0
	1997	4.0	0.2	3.6	0.2	0.1
Ohio	1982	0.3	0.0	0.3	---	0.0
	1987	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
	1992	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	1982	2.5	0.6	2.4	---	0.1
	1987	2.6	0.3	2.5	10.1	0.0
	1992	1.9	0.2	1.8	0.4	0.0
	1997	1.5	0.1	1.5	0.3	0.0
Oregon	1982	2.2	0.2	1.8	---	0.1
	1987	2.4	0.3	1.8	1.3	0.1
	1992	1.9	0.1	1.5	0.1	0.1
	1997	2.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1
Pennsylvania	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
South Carolina	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Dakota	1982	4.0	0.1	3.5	---	0.1
	1987	3.6	0.4	3.3	3.2	0.2
	1992	2.6	0.2	2.3	0.3	0.1
	1997	2.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1

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Table 11—Estimated average wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 5 of 6

State		Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland
		Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total		
----- tons/acre/year -----						
Tennessee	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Texas	1982	12.7	2.6	12.5	---	0.1
	1987	11.5	2.7	11.3	13.4	0.0
	1992	9.4	1.4	9.2	1.0	0.0
	1997	9.4	0.2	9.2	0.8	0.0
Utah	1982	5.9	1.7	4.3	---	1.5
	1987	6.4	2.1	4.2	6.4	1.9
	1992	6.5	1.5	4.0	1.9	1.6
	1997	4.5	0.7	2.2	0.8	1.3
Vermont	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
Virginia	1982	0.2	0.0	0.1	---	0.0
	1987	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Washington	1982	3.8	0.6	3.5	---	0.2
	1987	3.9	0.9	3.5	1.8	0.3
	1992	5.8	0.4	5.0	0.2	0.1
	1997	5.1	0.9	4.4	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	1982	0.2	0.0	0.1	---	0.0
	1987	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	1992	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
	1997	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Wyoming	1982	6.4	1.5	4.1	---	2.5
	1987	7.9	1.5	4.7	2.3	2.0
	1992	7.7	0.9	3.8	1.0	1.7
	1997	6.1	0.4	3.0	0.2	0.7
Caribbean	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1987	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1992	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0
	1997	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	0.0



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Table 11—Estimated average wind erosion on nonfederal rural land, by state and year—page 6 of 6

State	Cropland			CRP land	Pastureland	
	Cultivated	Noncultivated	Total			
----- tons/acre/year -----						
Total	1982	3.6	0.4	3.3	---	0.1
	1987	3.5	0.4	3.2	6.8	0.1
	1992	2.7	0.2	2.4	0.6	0.1
	1997	2.5	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.1

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Table 12—Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion in relation to T value on nonfederal rural land, by land cover/use and year

Land cover/use		Sheet and rill erosion						Total
		≤ T	> T ≤ 2T	> 2T ≤ 3T	> 3T ≤ 4T	> 4T ≤ 5T	> 5T	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Cultivated cropland	1982	276,409.7	52,796.1	18,729.4	9,097.6	5,586.2	13,848.7	376,467.7
	1987	273,940.2	48,169.2	16,589.8	8,400.9	4,958.4	10,915.6	362,974.1
	1992	264,376.8	40,995.4	13,653.8	6,237.1	3,275.0	6,701.0	335,239.1
	1997	262,784.3	38,539.7	11,697.2	5,032.1	2,456.7	4,648.0	325,158.0
Noncultivated cropland	1982	42,814.3	969.7	328.3	154.0	66.8	174.8	44,507.9
	1987	41,811.4	1,032.7	355.3	177.0	85.1	216.9	43,678.4
	1992	45,454.3	902.7	346.9	159.4	60.2	153.6	47,077.1
	1997	48,016.2	1,103.7	372.2	135.5	74.8	183.6	49,886.0
Total cropland	1982	319,224.0	53,765.8	19,057.7	9,251.6	5,653.0	14,023.5	420,975.6
	1987	315,751.6	49,201.9	16,945.1	8,577.9	5,043.5	11,132.5	406,652.5
	1992	309,831.1	41,898.1	14,000.7	6,396.5	3,335.2	6,854.6	382,316.2
	1997	310,800.5	39,643.4	12,069.4	5,167.6	2,531.5	4,831.6	375,044.0
CRP land	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1987	11,998.7	946.9	330.6	170.9	115.7	239.6	13,802.4
	1992	33,335.7	419.2	99.6	69.2	40.6	77.1	34,041.4
	1997	32,287.1	238.1	66.2	29.6	43.6	32.4	32,697.0
Pastureland	1982	123,674.9	5,232.0	2,096.5	1,050.0	493.2	1,012.8	133,559.4
	1987	120,370.0	4,833.8	1,768.7	877.0	447.4	926.0	129,222.9
	1992	118,606.8	4,891.7	1,761.7	892.6	475.5	805.7	127,434.0
	1997	112,233.3	4,354.1	1,472.1	623.2	301.4	588.8	119,572.9



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Table 13—Estimated average annual wind erosion in relation to T value on nonfederal rural land, by land cover/use and year

Land cover/use		Wind erosion						Total
		≤ T	> T ≤ 2T	> 2T ≤ 3T	> 3T ≤ 4T	> 4T ≤ 5T	> 5T	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Cultivated cropland	1982	298,718.7	34,735.4	17,823.0	8,974.5	4,809.3	11,406.8	376,467.7
	1987	286,269.3	35,379.3	16,937.9	8,909.6	5,015.1	10,462.9	362,974.1
	1992	282,513.1	25,109.7	11,213.8	5,903.2	3,189.4	7,309.9	335,239.1
	1997	277,958.0	22,643.6	10,140.7	5,410.2	2,899.3	6,106.2	325,158.0
Noncultivated cropland	1982	43,772.5	323.1	153.5	67.6	47.7	143.5	44,507.9
	1987	42,745.0	413.2	206.8	108.1	59.9	145.4	43,678.4
	1992	46,430.1	349.6	113.3	42.3	42.7	99.1	47,077.1
	1997	49,379.8	234.1	119.6	41.3	28.3	82.9	49,886.0
Total cropland	1982	342,491.2	35,058.5	17,976.5	9,042.1	4,857.0	11,550.3	420,975.6
	1987	329,014.3	35,792.5	17,144.7	9,017.7	5,075.0	10,608.3	406,652.5
	1992	328,943.2	25,459.3	11,327.1	5,945.5	3,232.1	7,409.0	382,316.2
	1997	327,337.8	22,877.7	10,260.3	5,451.5	2,927.6	6,189.1	375,044.0
CRP land	1982	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	1987	9,313.0	1,339.5	979.9	472.5	441.6	1,255.9	13,802.4
	1992	32,759.6	759.4	178.8	103.5	49.3	190.8	34,041.4
	1997	32,281.5	223.1	63.9	18.9	21.2	88.4	32,697.0
Pastureland	1982	132,863.1	304.6	159.5	58.8	32.8	140.6	133,559.4
	1987	128,550.0	282.6	158.4	54.6	52.9	124.4	129,222.9
	1992	126,864.0	300.3	83.9	63.0	26.2	96.6	127,434.0
	1997	119,105.5	231.2	99.3	33.8	25.5	77.6	119,572.9

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Table 14—Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year—page 1 of 6

State		Erodibility index level						Total
		< 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 8	≥ 8 < 10	≥ 10 < 15	> 15	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Alabama	1982	358.4	1,819.8	950.6	391.5	495.8	494.7	4,510.8
	1987	311.8	1,665.5	860.3	343.6	391.8	423.2	3,996.2
	1992	278.2	1,348.6	678.1	250.0	294.2	297.9	3,147.0
	1997	265.3	1,237.4	641.6	214.3	288.8	272.0	2,919.4
Arizona	1982	22.9	35.1	202.4	61.2	521.2	375.9	1,218.7
	1987	63.1	43.7	125.2	45.0	537.0	414.3	1,228.3
	1992	58.4	41.8	117.0	50.1	502.7	427.7	1,197.7
	1997	59.8	35.2	111.7	41.6	519.4	436.0	1,203.7
Arkansas	1982	2,323.8	4,771.3	576.0	140.9	152.4	136.2	8,100.6
	1987	2,319.4	4,742.7	542.0	103.0	135.0	131.1	7,973.2
	1992	2,315.7	4,588.4	510.2	96.4	114.5	104.2	7,729.4
	1997	2,285.7	4,516.4	501.0	89.8	104.1	84.8	7,581.8
California	1982	8,491.5	748.6	328.2	218.7	174.9	558.4	10,520.3
	1987	8,349.3	717.5	314.7	218.7	138.0	485.3	10,223.5
	1992	8,310.3	628.5	305.4	205.4	138.9	463.1	10,051.6
	1997	8,015.4	564.8	274.7	202.1	123.7	379.8	9,560.5
Colorado	1982	208.9	419.1	1,758.3	1,916.6	2,736.0	3,565.2	10,604.1
	1987	198.7	381.0	1,637.0	1,813.1	2,626.8	3,093.9	9,750.5
	1992	202.8	337.0	1,570.7	1,561.9	2,392.0	2,875.9	8,940.3
	1997	191.3	330.5	1,542.7	1,567.8	2,342.7	2,885.1	8,860.1
Connecticut	1982	45.2	94.3	36.7	7.7	23.9	36.8	244.6
	1987	41.9	92.4	32.4	8.5	26.5	31.0	232.7
	1992	40.3	89.4	34.2	8.2	26.5	29.8	228.4
	1997	41.0	70.3	27.1	6.5	22.8	31.2	198.9
Delaware	1982	113.0	327.3	48.8	11.0	12.8	5.7	518.6
	1987	110.6	327.4	44.9	10.8	11.6	5.5	510.8
	1992	108.3	323.9	40.8	9.5	10.7	6.0	499.2
	1997	103.6	310.1	35.1	8.0	8.7	6.0	471.5
Florida	1982	2,312.6	888.4	161.9	93.0	66.6	33.8	3,556.3
	1987	2,201.1	679.6	138.9	79.5	61.0	24.1	3,184.2
	1992	2,169.1	592.6	107.3	67.3	44.5	16.7	2,997.5
	1997	2,071.6	470.4	90.4	41.2	39.8	5.8	2,719.2
Georgia	1982	1,596.5	3,245.0	727.1	254.6	328.3	417.1	6,568.6
	1987	1,443.8	2,949.6	640.2	241.2	283.9	350.0	5,908.7
	1992	1,337.2	2,658.5	513.3	186.0	241.5	236.5	5,173.0
	1997	1,274.4	2,445.0	458.9	129.2	170.3	183.4	4,661.2
Hawaii	1982	86.4	73.9	47.9	21.0	27.1	45.7	302.0
	1987	84.3	70.4	50.4	18.5	27.1	43.5	294.2
	1992	78.7	62.4	48.4	15.7	24.3	44.9	274.4
	1997	71.5	55.8	42.6	16.6	23.9	33.5	243.9



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Table 14—Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year—page 2 of 6

State		Erodibility index level						Total
		< 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 8	≥ 8 < 10	≥ 10 < 15	> 15	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Idaho	1982	558.1	1,604.2	1,672.8	996.0	754.4	805.0	6,390.5
	1987	564.3	1,454.4	1,562.5	937.3	734.1	799.7	6,052.3
	1992	552.5	1,327.1	1,408.3	887.5	679.4	745.4	5,600.2
	1997	540.3	1,323.2	1,373.1	867.9	657.4	738.0	5,499.9
Illinois	1982	9,861.9	8,467.1	2,441.5	834.5	1,313.5	1,812.5	24,731.0
	1987	9,887.3	8,433.4	2,427.4	851.0	1,294.5	1,803.4	24,697.0
	1992	9,776.5	8,299.5	2,360.0	834.5	1,231.1	1,597.9	24,099.5
	1997	9,720.7	8,225.2	2,328.3	821.0	1,239.6	1,618.9	23,953.7
Indiana	1982	5,689.5	4,699.5	1,400.4	414.7	533.1	1,044.2	13,781.4
	1987	5,649.4	4,740.0	1,400.8	415.9	535.2	1,100.8	13,842.1
	1992	5,601.6	4,623.2	1,383.0	398.2	507.0	999.8	13,512.8
	1997	5,554.0	4,589.7	1,337.4	390.5	498.6	987.9	13,358.1
Iowa	1982	6,715.1	9,275.6	2,453.9	1,129.8	1,884.7	4,980.2	26,439.3
	1987	6,674.6	9,183.3	2,352.4	1,111.1	1,791.5	4,601.7	25,714.6
	1992	6,617.4	9,046.8	2,264.0	1,074.9	1,700.4	4,284.7	24,988.2
	1997	6,654.7	9,143.2	2,297.0	1,096.3	1,697.4	4,373.4	25,262.0
Kansas	1982	921.1	8,613.6	9,421.4	4,849.0	3,334.1	1,985.5	29,124.7
	1987	920.6	8,570.0	9,320.7	4,800.1	3,145.4	1,750.2	28,507.0
	1992	893.6	8,261.9	8,938.8	4,346.1	2,590.2	1,534.9	26,565.5
	1997	899.3	8,220.1	8,907.7	4,329.8	2,558.7	1,544.3	26,459.9
Kentucky	1982	634.6	1,332.5	778.6	361.6	760.6	2,066.5	5,934.4
	1987	600.2	1,243.9	718.8	299.1	713.5	1,891.2	5,466.7
	1992	566.5	1,202.2	695.8	279.4	638.1	1,709.9	5,091.9
	1997	570.0	1,169.8	656.6	307.0	641.8	1,806.0	5,151.2
Louisiana	1982	1,283.6	4,327.8	504.2	71.9	114.1	108.6	6,410.2
	1987	1,315.2	4,216.8	495.0	62.4	105.6	96.1	6,291.1
	1992	1,253.6	4,059.3	445.9	49.9	93.9	68.4	5,971.0
	1997	1,229.2	3,774.9	380.6	49.2	82.0	52.5	5,568.4
Maine	1982	107.9	180.5	76.6	33.9	57.6	64.8	521.3
	1987	112.1	164.7	79.5	29.7	53.6	67.1	506.7
	1992	96.6	154.7	83.2	21.7	41.2	50.2	447.6
	1997	95.3	136.9	77.4	25.3	37.7	46.2	418.8
Maryland	1982	371.7	560.7	228.2	93.8	191.7	349.0	1,795.1
	1987	370.9	549.2	226.3	89.0	178.4	326.4	1,740.2
	1992	368.2	522.4	212.4	84.5	174.1	311.4	1,673.0
	1997	359.7	507.1	202.2	79.7	168.3	280.5	1,597.5
Massachusetts	1982	79.8	100.4	37.2	9.8	36.6	33.1	296.9
	1987	76.7	99.1	35.0	9.3	33.7	34.2	288.0
	1992	74.3	91.8	35.0	6.0	34.6	30.8	272.5
	1997	74.5	83.9	37.3	5.9	34.5	34.6	270.7

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Table 14—Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year—page 3 of 6

State		Erodibility index level						Total
		< 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 8	≥ 8 < 10	≥ 10 < 15	> 15	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Michigan	1982	4,978.0	3,134.3	689.9	200.4	240.3	200.6	9,443.5
	1987	4,913.3	3,084.9	670.8	192.3	235.7	211.3	9,308.3
	1992	4,738.9	3,002.4	640.6	182.9	225.4	194.9	8,985.1
	1997	4,488.0	2,802.4	591.4	175.9	205.0	176.4	8,439.1
Minnesota	1982	6,000.8	10,675.2	4,478.3	843.5	538.2	488.4	23,024.4
	1987	5,913.7	10,412.3	4,322.9	759.0	519.2	471.9	22,399.0
	1992	5,845.3	10,014.1	4,008.9	621.9	453.6	411.3	21,355.1
	1997	5,838.0	9,889.7	4,053.0	654.8	449.3	443.1	21,327.9
Mississippi	1982	664.3	4,014.9	860.1	297.8	376.5	1,202.9	7,416.5
	1987	650.0	3,802.9	768.5	224.5	287.8	928.9	6,662.6
	1992	628.1	3,537.4	620.6	197.1	217.7	525.1	5,726.0
	1997	613.8	3,325.3	547.9	176.1	191.4	441.8	5,296.3
Missouri	1982	3,856.6	3,060.5	1,827.6	739.6	1,808.0	3,706.9	14,999.2
	1987	3,810.8	3,010.6	1,784.1	685.2	1,725.2	3,368.9	14,384.8
	1992	3,766.9	2,847.0	1,665.8	636.3	1,502.1	2,929.4	13,347.5
	1997	3,721.5	2,868.8	1,712.4	675.9	1,561.2	3,170.0	13,709.8
Montana	1982	780.7	1,010.3	4,557.4	4,179.0	3,833.9	2,835.7	17,197.0
	1987	621.3	1,016.6	4,372.1	4,011.0	3,528.9	2,683.2	16,233.1
	1992	486.0	985.9	4,081.5	3,840.1	3,335.4	2,305.3	15,034.2
	1997	699.5	941.4	4,021.2	3,888.0	3,257.7	2,278.2	15,086.0
Nebraska	1982	1,592.2	7,269.3	4,614.0	1,787.2	2,501.9	2,512.1	20,276.7
	1987	1,586.1	7,266.0	4,527.1	1,720.3	2,435.4	2,400.1	19,935.0
	1992	1,592.9	7,177.5	4,410.3	1,605.2	2,271.4	2,182.2	19,239.5
	1997	1,593.3	7,201.0	4,460.0	1,605.3	2,316.3	2,244.6	19,420.5
Nevada	1982	87.0	193.4	189.9	217.0	77.6	94.9	859.8
	1987	87.1	198.8	187.7	210.9	86.5	72.1	843.1
	1992	85.7	189.6	132.4	201.7	85.7	65.8	760.9
	1997	73.1	170.4	148.9	175.5	84.0	58.8	710.7
New Hampshire	1982	50.9	42.0	20.2	6.2	9.0	29.3	157.6
	1987	51.4	37.5	17.9	5.9	7.2	26.5	146.4
	1992	50.1	35.3	17.8	8.5	6.5	23.2	141.4
	1997	47.6	30.6	17.5	7.9	6.1	21.8	131.5
New Jersey	1982	182.2	307.9	106.2	36.7	58.0	118.5	809.5
	1987	153.1	273.6	83.4	33.6	50.8	93.5	688.0
	1992	146.6	257.5	78.9	29.8	46.1	90.7	649.6
	1997	130.7	235.2	68.4	22.9	37.6	79.2	574.0
New Mexico	1982	13.9	30.8	231.1	147.6	566.3	1,423.0	2,412.7
	1987	5.3	29.0	163.7	112.2	471.5	1,179.2	1,960.9
	1992	8.3	28.2	152.0	109.2	449.1	1,144.7	1,891.5
	1997	11.4	24.8	154.1	114.7	437.7	1,099.3	1,842.0



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Table 14—Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year—page 4 of 6

State		Erodibility index level						Total
		< 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 8	≥ 8 < 10	≥ 10 < 15	> 15	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
New York	1982	1,375.5	1,835.1	855.4	330.6	576.2	938.8	5,911.6
	1987	1,377.3	1,810.2	806.3	319.3	531.1	902.9	5,747.1
	1992	1,368.5	1,736.7	803.9	304.7	517.1	885.4	5,616.3
	1997	1,321.8	1,644.8	757.1	289.0	510.1	852.2	5,375.0
North Carolina	1982	2,542.5	1,716.2	587.2	329.4	503.4	1,016.1	6,694.8
	1987	2,539.2	1,641.5	513.7	307.1	443.3	918.5	6,363.3
	1992	2,502.4	1,554.9	450.6	267.4	394.1	790.3	5,959.7
	1997	2,402.6	1,459.1	404.6	241.2	337.9	693.7	5,539.1
North Dakota	1982	33.7	9,930.9	11,397.0	2,065.8	2,921.9	694.0	27,043.3
	1987	39.5	9,979.7	11,407.2	2,117.5	2,860.6	695.3	27,099.8
	1992	32.0	9,493.4	10,663.3	1,754.6	2,261.3	538.8	24,743.4
	1997	30.3	9,545.4	10,736.7	1,823.7	2,288.3	566.4	24,990.8
Ohio	1982	5,041.5	3,551.2	1,556.0	438.3	623.7	1,237.2	12,447.9
	1987	5,020.0	3,504.6	1,530.4	432.6	610.7	1,244.7	12,343.0
	1992	4,929.2	3,357.4	1,448.4	398.5	578.5	1,217.1	11,929.1
	1997	4,771.6	3,196.5	1,406.0	397.0	572.4	1,160.2	11,503.7
Oklahoma	1982	629.8	4,627.0	3,086.3	1,066.4	1,366.0	792.4	11,567.9
	1987	587.0	4,515.9	2,899.7	947.5	1,263.5	688.8	10,902.4
	1992	579.0	4,378.5	2,569.8	851.6	1,110.5	591.0	10,080.4
	1997	571.9	4,281.7	2,500.3	815.6	973.3	565.9	9,708.7
Oregon	1982	1,571.0	859.0	810.1	333.4	460.2	324.4	4,358.1
	1987	1,559.6	797.4	714.6	254.4	350.2	294.6	3,970.8
	1992	1,516.3	773.2	689.8	232.7	295.9	268.1	3,776.0
	1997	1,522.8	757.9	707.9	233.5	302.9	274.6	3,799.6
Pennsylvania	1982	271.5	990.2	927.3	517.6	897.3	2,292.1	5,896.0
	1987	256.3	992.5	912.5	522.8	874.4	2,182.9	5,741.4
	1992	263.5	961.1	888.2	487.0	869.1	2,126.8	5,595.7
	1997	246.0	903.3	825.7	455.8	805.1	2,009.1	5,245.0
Rhode Island	1982	2.9	11.9	9.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	27.3
	1987	1.9	11.4	7.2	2.5	1.2	1.4	25.6
	1992	2.6	11.0	6.4	3.0	1.4	0.5	24.9
	1997	2.1	9.9	4.7	2.5	0.8	0.0	20.0
South Carolina	1982	1,977.3	855.7	260.0	106.6	187.3	191.9	3,578.8
	1987	1,909.1	769.8	223.9	94.4	163.5	159.4	3,320.1
	1992	1,787.2	686.0	189.1	78.1	124.0	118.3	2,982.7
	1997	1,566.2	594.0	158.7	56.4	92.2	74.2	2,541.7
South Dakota	1982	765.5	10,133.2	3,591.1	1,281.1	865.3	309.5	16,945.7
	1987	797.6	10,459.7	3,669.5	1,326.7	910.4	347.6	17,511.5
	1992	793.8	10,063.4	3,310.9	1,185.9	790.0	292.3	16,436.3
	1997	803.2	10,124.6	3,450.4	1,204.9	821.4	333.8	16,738.3

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Table 14—Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year—page 5 of 6

State		Erodibility index level						Total
		< 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 8	≥ 8 < 10	≥ 10 < 15	> 15	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Tennessee	1982	390.7	1,926.7	745.2	466.9	743.8	1,318.7	5,592.0
	1987	378.1	1,838.9	707.4	428.2	727.7	1,294.7	5,375.0
	1992	358.4	1,728.7	637.6	394.1	627.0	1,111.0	4,856.8
	1997	325.2	1,626.0	604.8	366.8	584.2	1,058.9	4,565.9
Texas	1982	1,450.0	8,423.2	10,569.7	2,260.2	5,921.4	4,696.5	33,321.0
	1987	1,411.0	8,047.4	10,004.5	2,111.2	5,580.0	4,044.0	31,198.1
	1992	1,353.2	7,509.5	9,098.9	1,951.1	4,882.9	3,466.1	28,261.7
	1997	1,255.5	7,008.6	8,756.5	1,798.9	4,507.8	3,434.7	26,762.0
Utah	1982	183.2	530.5	731.5	205.5	293.2	94.7	2,038.6
	1987	172.4	458.4	681.7	199.1	287.3	90.3	1,889.2
	1992	157.8	424.5	628.2	183.7	278.2	142.8	1,815.2
	1997	144.7	387.9	603.9	174.9	248.2	116.7	1,676.3
Vermont	1982	152.4	188.8	99.1	38.7	66.2	103.0	648.2
	1987	152.5	181.2	107.8	36.0	62.6	103.0	643.1
	1992	149.4	180.1	104.8	33.4	63.0	103.8	634.5
	1997	143.6	167.9	98.7	31.5	58.7	100.9	601.3
Virginia	1982	386.3	916.0	462.9	214.6	425.9	991.5	3,397.2
	1987	355.5	861.0	434.7	180.2	379.9	897.9	3,109.2
	1992	333.8	828.7	404.5	167.6	357.5	808.8	2,900.9
	1997	304.4	808.9	427.3	150.1	361.4	826.9	2,879.0
Washington	1982	721.7	2,347.9	1,638.7	847.3	1,212.1	1,028.4	7,796.1
	1987	703.0	2,153.0	1,554.2	740.8	1,185.4	960.0	7,296.4
	1992	692.1	1,960.1	1,367.0	686.3	1,099.0	940.1	6,744.6
	1997	658.8	1,995.7	1,350.7	692.4	1,102.3	888.7	6,688.6
West Virginia	1982	191.4	216.5	95.3	26.4	109.2	453.8	1,092.6
	1987	182.2	201.7	77.2	30.3	104.7	401.9	998.0
	1992	171.2	183.0	71.3	30.7	89.6	369.4	915.2
	1997	155.4	163.9	73.3	26.7	84.6	343.9	847.8
Wisconsin	1982	3,217.3	3,441.7	1,344.2	530.3	882.3	2,040.7	11,456.5
	1987	3,218.6	3,423.8	1,322.7	516.2	846.3	1,988.2	11,315.8
	1992	3,104.2	3,320.1	1,292.6	484.7	804.7	1,806.5	10,812.8
	1997	2,998.0	3,202.0	1,279.9	464.7	781.8	1,811.0	10,537.4
Wyoming	1982	206.5	621.8	340.6	404.6	585.9	428.1	2,587.5
	1987	195.4	637.7	348.5	365.5	530.5	366.5	2,444.1
	1992	189.9	606.0	348.6	323.3	457.5	346.3	2,271.6
	1997	162.0	583.2	323.4	319.2	459.5	323.8	2,171.1
Caribbean	1982	35.7	85.5	26.0	5.2	9.5	246.3	408.2
	1987	33.2	78.9	25.8	4.3	7.8	239.4	389.4
	1992	30.8	69.3	24.5	4.0	9.3	229.0	366.9
	1997	30.6	52.5	21.7	6.1	8.4	235.2	354.5



Table 14—Erodibility index for cropland, by state and year—page 6 of 6

State		Erodibility index level						Total
		< 2	≥ 2 < 5	≥ 5 < 8	≥ 8 < 10	≥ 10 < 15	> 15	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Total	1982	81,135.5	134,532.3	80,560.1	31,836.1	42,181.1	50,730.5	420,975.6
	1987	79,976.8	131,821.5	77,852.1	30,378.3	39,893.5	46,730.3	406,652.5
	1992	78,363.9	126,160.5	72,559.0	27,688.3	35,683.4	41,861.1	382,316.2
	1997	76,710.9	123,213.3	71,590.5	27,337.6	34,707.8	41,483.9	375,044.0

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Table 15—Estimated median diameter of wildlife habitat patches on nonfederal rural land in 1997, by land cover/use and state—page 1 of 2

State	Cropland		CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land
	Cultivated	Noncultivated					
----- in feet -----							
Alabama	726	623	818	650	675	900	350
Arizona	876	910	---	766	870	793	653
Arkansas	950	630	736	666	818	950	300
California	830	746	> 1,000	783	780	716	426
Colorado	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	450
Connecticut	580	453	---	346	---	840	326
Delaware	800	276	> 1,000	388	---	750	406
Florida	893	833	990	836	753	940	650
Georgia	770	676	850	598	---	860	350
Hawaii	900	853	---	740	> 1,000	> 1,000	726
Idaho	936	900	> 1,000	850	> 1,000	840	396
Illinois	926	590	750	540	---	726	390
Indiana	850	590	740	516	---	776	366
Iowa	850	660	770	586	---	640	450
Kansas	920	750	> 1,000	670	950	588	416
Kentucky	736	650	718	640	---	940	296
Louisiana	> 1,000	850	985	806	900	> 1,000	586
Maine	603	560	820	500	---	900	270
Maryland	750	626	565	550	---	850	426
Massachusetts	560	440	---	443	---	900	356
Michigan	800	700	710	626	---	900	376
Minnesota	966	696	900	630	---	926	476
Mississippi	866	708	890	660	---	950	346
Missouri	760	683	750	616	800	826	330
Montana	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	906	510
Nebraska	998	890	> 1,000	726	> 1,000	610	500
Nevada	935	926	468	950	> 1,000	> 1,000	740
New Hampshire	676	546	---	576	---	> 1,000	463
New Jersey	716	626	778	576	---	850	600
New Mexico	> 1,000	850	> 1,000	850	> 1,000	950	500
New York	658	626	700	546	---	950	360
North Carolina	700	536	643	520	---	846	346
North Dakota	950	936	> 1,000	965	> 1,000	636	556
Ohio	880	676	800	600	---	876	350
Oklahoma	900	850	> 1,000	776	850	900	300
Oregon	950	836	> 1,000	700	980	810	396
Pennsylvania	650	586	650	536	---	880	376
Rhode Island	540	580	---	338	---	820	260
South Carolina	700	636	790	610	---	900	400
South Dakota	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	970	> 1,000	750	520



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Table 15—Estimated median diameter of wildlife habitat patches on nonfederal rural land in 1997, by land cover/use and state—page 2 of 2

State	Cropland		CRP land	Pastureland	Rangeland	Forest land	Other rural land
	Cultivated	Noncultivated					
----- in feet -----							
Tennessee	806	626	700	596	---	886	346
Texas	> 1,000	876	> 1,000	800	976	> 1,000	450
Utah	856	900	> 1,000	898	> 1,000	916	510
Vermont	650	626	---	496	---	996	400
Virginia	670	650	853	656	---	950	410
Washington	> 1,000	760	> 1,000	660	906	796	370
West Virginia	550	563	---	520	---	940	350
Wisconsin	766	700	760	570	---	823	406
Wyoming	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	> 1,000	800	420
Caribbean	720	700	---	646	800	810	400
National	890	740	930	676	> 1,000	896	400

APPENDIX 1. Statistical Reliability

Current NRI statistical procedures are a result of decades of collaborative research between NRCS and Iowa State University's Statistical Laboratory. The basic sampling procedures were established in 1977 and 1982, based upon research conducted in the 1970's. Estimation techniques have evolved with each successive survey.

The national sample is a stratified two-stage unequal-probability area sample that can be modified for specific national survey objectives and used as a frame for special studies. Stratification was developed county-by-county, utilizing the grid of sections and townships defined by the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), where possible; a section is a one-mile square segment of land, and a township is a 36-mile square area consisting of 36 sections. Each township was subdivided into three 12-mile by 12-mile strata for sampling purposes.

[For counties not covered by the PLSS, strata were developed either by:

- utilizing latitude and longitude
- utilizing the Universal Transverse Mercator grid system, or
- superimposing lines analogous to townships and sections over a county highway map.]

Two-stage area samples were selected within each stratum. The first stage sample unit, or primary sampling unit (PSU), was an area of land; at the second stage of sampling, one or more sample points were selected within each sample PSU for observation. Most PSU's corresponded to quarter-sections and were half-mile squares; three sample points were selected within most PSU's. Sampling rates varied across strata, typically being between 2% and 6%. There are instances throughout the U.S. where components of the sample design deviate from these standard rules. Nusser and Goebel (1997) and Goebel (1998) provide more

details on the specifics of the sampling design, and on historical perspectives.

The national framework sample has consisted of approximately 300,000 PSU's and 800,000 sample points for the 1992 and 1997 National Resources Inventories; almost all of these were also part of the 1982 NRI. Experience has shown that it is necessary to return to specific sample points that were in previous inventories in order to obtain needed data on the dynamics of change in land use and various natural resource parameters.

The statistical estimation procedure is fairly complex, because of the complexity of the data and because several requirements have been established regarding the database. The primary requirements are that the final database contains all of the information that has been gathered, that tabulations can be made easily, and that users of the database do not need to understand the complexities of the estimation procedure. Also, the database must produce estimates that agree with known data. Most data elements (variables) are collected at the sample points; there are some items collected for the entire PSU.

The other major set of inputs into the estimation process comes from a geostatistical database; these data, called "County Base Data", are used as control totals in the statistical weighting procedures. For the 1997 NRI, the county base data include total surface area, federal land area, and large water areas. Another feature is the use of small-area estimation techniques to construct model-based estimates for urban and built-up acreages. Details of the estimation procedure are given by Fuller (1999).

Interpretation of NRI results requires an understanding of both the inventory procedures and the amount of uncertainty associated with

each estimate. The precision of NRI estimates depends upon:

- the number of samples within the region of interest
- the distribution of the resource characteristics across the region
- the sampling procedure, and
- the statistical estimation techniques.

Characteristics that are common and spread fairly uniformly over an area can be estimated more precisely than characteristics that are rare or unevenly distributed. The basic objective of the 1982 NRI was to obtain data usable for analysis at the MLRA within state level. The sample was selected so that the standard error was less than 10 percent for any estimate of a resource condition that comprised at least 10 percent of the MLRA land area. Most items could be estimated more precisely. This criterion also holds for estimates derived from the 1997 NRI database. Note that estimates of change between two points in time will be less precise (relatively) because the changes will be occurring on a smaller fraction of the landscape.

Each of the thousands of estimates found in Tables 1 - 15 of this report has a different level of precision. This appendix presents estimated standard errors for several sets of estimated

acreages and erosion rates, in order to provide further perspective into the statistical reliability of the estimates. The *margin of error* is approximately twice the estimated standard error, and can be used to construct a 95 percent confidence interval for the estimate. The lower bound of the interval is obtained by subtracting the margin of error from the estimate; the upper bound is obtained by adding the margin of error to the estimate. Additional results will be made available through national- and state-level Internet sites.

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Appendix Table 1. Estimated acres of cultivated cropland and urban & built-up land, with estimated standard errors in parentheses

	Cultivated cropland, 1997		Change in cultivated cropland, 1992 to 1997		Urban and built-up, 1997		Change in urban and built-up, 1992 to 1997	
----- 1,000 acres -----								
Alabama	2,582.6	(75.4)	-221.3	(30.2)	1,822.7	(72.0)	423.8	(24.4)
Arizona	991.0	(66.8)	-25.9	(20.5)	1,246.0	(172.2)	181.0	(37.7)
Arkansas	7,327.7	(131.4)	-108.6	(30.2)	995.9	(66.4)	226.2	(24.1)
California	6,196.8	(279.4)	-360.1	(86.9)	4,951.7	(163.2)	685.3	(58.3)
Colorado	7,642.1	(228.9)	-33.0	(72.4)	1,182.1	(76.2)	114.8	(13.8)
Connecticut	79.6	(10.3)	-14.4	(6.9)	823.3	(25.5)	61.0	(6.7)
Delaware	465.2	(23.3)	-28.1	(5.9)	213.0	(13.7)	34.3	(4.1)
Florida	1,450.1	(97.7)	-243.1	(52.6)	4,867.2	(127.4)	924.7	(50.0)
Georgia	4,088.7	(97.2)	-626.4	(46.5)	3,534.0	(77.2)	1,050.5	(36.0)
Hawaii	197.2	(19.0)	-31.4	(8.4)	158.6	(15.1)	8.6	(2.2)
Idaho	4,529.9	(124.1)	-125.4	(54.6)	444.6	(31.7)	109.0	(12.8)
Illinois	23,506.9	(139.5)	4.3	(50.2)	2,544.2	(69.6)	287.9	(19.7)
Indiana	12,722.7	(110.1)	-201.5	(48.3)	1,845.9	(56.0)	269.4	(22.7)
Iowa	24,157.0	(148.0)	179.9	(81.6)	839.3	(44.9)	91.0	(11.0)
Kansas	24,735.1	(207.2)	-352.5	(68.6)	1,069.9	(52.3)	167.2	(16.5)
Kentucky	3,483.8	(71.8)	-139.6	(53.6)	1,418.1	(54.3)	340.9	(17.9)
Louisiana	5,384.8	(85.9)	-407.6	(41.4)	1,339.4	(32.8)	155.2	(12.0)
Maine	159.5	(26.3)	-0.6	(9.3)	582.2	(38.1)	163.9	(12.5)
Maryland	1,397.1	(33.9)	-101.2	(16.3)	1,188.6	(30.9)	218.7	(11.0)
Massachusetts	65.3	(9.8)	-11.5	(7.7)	1,463.2	(35.0)	281.4	(13.5)
Michigan	6,487.7	(108.3)	-628.8	(54.3)	3,360.4	(81.6)	548.7	(28.6)
Minnesota	19,612.3	(199.4)	-6.7	(92.4)	1,534.7	(74.6)	299.5	(30.1)
Mississippi	4,881.2	(87.6)	-600.9	(43.4)	1,093.5	(57.2)	298.1	(25.2)
Missouri	10,452.9	(122.5)	-541.8	(64.8)	1,742.9	(70.6)	297.4	(19.0)
Montana	12,469.3	(397.0)	-12.3	(120.9)	409.4	(57.9)	116.1	(23.1)
Nebraska	17,935.5	(193.5)	124.9	(69.9)	556.6	(45.9)	66.7	(9.7)
Nevada	119.3	(35.7)	-92.2	(25.5)	325.1	(31.2)	36.6	(8.0)
New Hampshire	20.4	(4.7)	-0.3	(2.5)	548.5	(28.6)	103.9	(10.2)
New Jersey	414.5	(23.2)	-73.4	(11.3)	1,802.6	(38.7)	282.3	(15.3)
New Mexico	1,361.7	(67.8)	-99.1	(25.1)	793.3	(76.1)	336.7	(65.4)
New York	2,724.2	(74.8)	-151.2	(49.6)	2,919.3	(66.1)	484.5	(23.6)
North Carolina	4,986.1	(103.9)	-563.2	(48.5)	3,555.7	(102.3)	754.9	(43.2)
North Dakota	22,813.8	(191.5)	-42.9	(81.4)	271.4	(36.8)	37.0	(7.3)
Ohio	10,158.5	(107.1)	-694.4	(55.7)	3,431.4	(79.4)	519.3	(26.0)
Oklahoma	9,317.1	(153.5)	-318.7	(55.8)	1,289.8	(57.0)	213.8	(16.5)
Oregon	2,701.0	(86.9)	-80.5	(29.1)	885.7	(64.0)	141.6	(16.2)
Pennsylvania	3,481.4	(80.7)	-253.0	(52.7)	3,900.8	(68.7)	1,102.7	(34.2)
Rhode Island	4.3	(1.5)	-2.8	(1.6)	186.5	(8.6)	9.9	(3.4)
South Carolina	2,291.8	(65.0)	-463.0	(31.9)	1,880.0	(61.0)	532.9	(26.4)
South Dakota	14,322.3	(180.4)	-82.4	(79.0)	365.8	(46.4)	71.1	(12.6)
Tennessee	3,208.6	(69.9)	-434.5	(45.5)	2,181.8	(57.1)	597.1	(25.7)
Texas	26,154.3	(299.6)	-1,399.8	(130.1)	7,126.0	(150.9)	1,145.7	(51.4)
Utah	696.5	(77.0)	-204.2	(85.7)	505.2	(38.1)	98.8	(10.5)
Vermont	135.6	(12.6)	-9.8	(13.9)	241.3	(13.0)	25.4	(4.4)
Virginia	1,628.0	(58.4)	-178.4	(31.3)	2,301.9	(57.7)	463.6	(19.8)
Washington	5,608.4	(185.4)	-151.4	(58.2)	1,685.5	(93.3)	327.5	(29.2)
West Virginia	161.6	(18.9)	-52.5	(11.1)	745.3	(35.1)	266.0	(18.4)
Wisconsin	8,693.0	(136.3)	-116.1	(90.3)	1,844.0	(66.8)	271.0	(20.7)
Wyoming	987.8	(82.6)	13.1	(40.9)	261.3	(44.3)	42.4	(14.7)
Caribbean	165.8	(10.9)	-116.8	(11.5)	505.1	(17.8)	141.7	(6.7)
Total	325,158.0	(939.7)	-10,081.1	(390.3)	80,780.7	(489.4)	15,427.7	(178.5)



Appendix Table 2. Estimated average annual sheet and rill erosion
for 1997 cultivated cropland, with estimated standard errors in parentheses (in tons/acre/year)

State	Erosion rate	Standard error	State	Erosion rate	Standard error
Alabama	6.7	(0.16)	Nebraska	2.9	(0.05)
Arizona	0.7	(0.04)	Nevada	0.2	(0.03)
Arkansas	3.5	(0.05)	New Hampshire	3.6	(1.09)
California	0.7	(0.07)	New Jersey	5.7	(0.32)
Colorado	1.7	(0.06)	New Mexico	0.9	(0.04)
Connecticut	5.6	(0.81)	New York	3.8	(0.14)
Delaware	2.0	(0.12)	North Carolina	5.0	(0.20)
Florida	1.8	(0.15)	North Dakota	1.4	(0.02)
Georgia	5.9	(0.16)	Ohio	2.6	(0.05)
Hawaii	2.5	(0.27)	Oklahoma	2.8	(0.05)
Idaho	3.4	(0.16)	Oregon	3.1	(0.14)
Illinois	4.1	(0.05)	Pennsylvania	5.1	(0.13)
Indiana	3.0	(0.05)	Puerto Rico	2.5	(1.46)
Iowa	4.9	(0.07)	Rhode Island	3.3	(0.46)
Kansas	2.2	(0.02)	South Carolina	3.2	(0.11)
Kentucky	4.4	(0.12)	South Dakota	2.0	(0.03)
Louisiana	3.3	(0.05)	Tennessee	7.7	(0.24)
Maine	3.7	(0.51)	Texas	2.6	(0.03)
Maryland	4.4	(0.18)	Utah	1.6	(0.35)
Massachusetts	4.6	(0.86)	Vermont	3.2	(0.39)
Michigan	2.0	(0.05)	Virginia	6.0	(0.21)
Minnesota	2.1	(0.04)	Washington	4.6	(0.13)
Mississippi	5.3	(0.13)	West Virginia	4.3	(0.63)
Missouri	5.6	(0.11)	Wisconsin	3.7	(0.10)
Montana	1.9	(0.07)	Wyoming	1.1	(0.10)
			Total	3.1	(0.01)

APPENDIX 2. 1997 National Resources Inventory Data Gathering Protocols, Processes, and Procedures

PROTOCOLS

For the 1997 NRI, cross-indexed data gathering instructions, training, and the survey instrument were developed to foster consistent data gathering standards, practices, and procedures. The protocols called for natural resources information to be gathered for survey (panel) years 1982, 1987, 1992, and 1997. Instructions and training articulated the requirement that trending information be gathered by the same protocols and for the same locations used in prior studies. The 1997 instrument included algorithms to evaluate trending data for consistency.

Data gathering protocols incorporated NRCS technical standards and procedures, records and maps in local USDA offices, and various federal publications and standards:

- NRCS national and field office technical guide (FOTG) publications and standards relating to the universal soil loss equation (USLE) and wind erosion equation (WEQ),
- NRCS-published or -correlated soil surveys,
- NRCS information relating to provisions of the 1985 Food Security Act and subsequent farm bills,
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service wetland maps,
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Cowardin wetlands classification system,
- Society of American Foresters forest classification,
- U.S. Geological Survey hydrologic and topographic maps, and
- Bureau of the Census TIGER files and auxiliary information.

Data gatherers received the protocols as well as training and technical reference materials in printed and electronic forms. National staffs conducted multiple training sessions to support core work groups.

DATA GATHERING

NRCS national program staff in Washington (D.C.), Fort Collins (Colo.), Ames (Iowa), and Fort Worth (Tx.) guided and supported the data gathering activities. State or regional oversight authorities supported local data gathering staffs in matters relating to quality assurance. A single point of contact ("Help Desk") on the national staff responded to questions from data gatherers and coordinated technical responses provided by subject-matter experts from NRCS and the Iowa State University Statistical Laboratory.

Twenty-one Inventory Collection and Coordination Sites (ICCS) were established and assigned oversight and management authorities for data gathering.

These sites were:

Ames, Iowa	Amherst, Mass.	Anchorage, Alaska
Auburn, Ala.	Bismarck, N. Dak.	Boise, Idaho
Bozeman, Mont.	Davis, Calif.	East Lansing, Mich.
Lakewood, Colo.	Lexington, Ky.	Little Rock, Ark.
Madison, Wis.	Morgantown, W. Va.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Portland, Oreg.	Raleigh, N.C.	Reno, Nev.
Salina, Kans.	Spokane, Wash.	Temple, Tx.

The ICCS's were the front-line management structures responsible for coordinating the day-to-day activities associated with the collection of data for the 1997 NRI. The ICCS leader trained

subordinate staffs, provided technical support, and managed quality reviews during the operational phase of data gathering. Full-time, part-time, and temporary NRCS employees—and in a few places, volunteers—gathered 1997 NRI information. The organization of data gathering varied with regional land use and state staffing patterns. Geographic boundaries of ICCS organizations ranged from one state to all or portions of several states. For example, some collection sites assembled staffs at one central office, while others distributed staff among multiple office locations. The State Conservationists assigned various technical specialists to provide overall support and to work with the ICCS data gathering teams.

Data gatherers used photo-interpretation (PI) and other remote sensing (RS) methods and standards to gather information about the PSU's and sample points. For the most part, they employed analog PI techniques, although GIS technologies were evaluated. The agency contracted for the acquisition of aerial photography or obtained necessary imagery in cooperation with other USDA agencies and partners.

USDA field office records and local NRCS personnel provided information pertaining to historical cropping and management systems for calculating long-term erosion rates induced by wind or water, and to determine if the field at the sample point was enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program. Visits to the sample sites occurred only when aerial photography was not available or was not suitable for reasons of age, quality, scale, or format, or for quality assurance purposes.

Data gatherers entered all sample data directly into hand-held computers called personal digital assistants (PDA's). All subsequent data quality checking and evaluations were similarly based on computer forms of survey information. The PDA's—Apple Computer's Newton MessagePad™ models 130, 2000, and 2100—were programmed to provide an intelligent

survey questionnaire with historic information, procedural logic, and single or multi-variate checking for data completion and consistency. The PDA's uploaded and downloaded sample records via Internet protocols from a centralized database server at Iowa State University. The server controlled and monitored access by 'client' instruments and protected survey data from loss, unauthorized access, or accidental disclosure. A secure Web site allowed database access for purposes of survey management, review of progress, and data quality evaluation.

Quality assurance of NRI data was monitored at all organizational levels within the NRI program and was accomplished by several procedures and protocols. These included:

- consistent training of data collectors in data collection processes,
- standardized formalized written data gathering instructions, documentation, and definitions of data elements; consistent national rules and methods for data collection, and
- national help desk to resolve data collection issues.

Quality assurance procedures included the use of data validation software packages on the Personal Digital Assistants (PDA's). Hundreds of data collection rules comparing multiple data elements were run on the PDA's prior to submittal of data to the ISU Statistical Laboratory. The Statistical Laboratory performed additional data validation and consistency checks on all data received. After statistical estimation procedures were completed, tables were generated and sent to technical specialists at the ICCS's for further review and comment.

Quality assurance for the NRI process was guided by instructions, coordinated training, and ongoing technical support. Data quality checking procedures were embedded in every

step, stage, and phase of the data collection process for the 1997 NRI.

Detailed soil information is essential for the analysis and interpretation of NRI data. Soils data were provided by the NRCS Soil Survey Program and were obtained from the NRCS Soil Interpretation Record database maintained at the ISU Statistical Laboratory. For the 1992 NRI extensive work was done to match individual State Soil Survey Databases (SSSD) with each point in the NRI. This process was designed to verify the accuracy and

completeness of the NRI soils database. This work also provided accurate soils data for use in the 1997 NRI.

Published soil surveys, advanced (pre-publication) soil mapping field sheets, state level databases, and ancillary lists of soils information maintained in field offices were used to provide critical soils data. Information on soil properties related to soil erosion and other soil-dependent interpretations (i.e., prime farmland) were linked to the NRI database.

APPENDIX 3. Glossary of Selected Terms*

Aerial photograph. A photograph of the earth's surface taken from airborne equipment. Sometimes called aerial photo or air photograph. [IDRS]

Artificial and modified surfaces. A *General cover* category consisting of roads and right-of-ways, buildings, parking lots, *farmsteads and ranch headquarters*, *urban and built-up areas*, small built-up areas, *rural transportation*, and any other buildings that have a surface area greater than 1,000 square feet.

Barren. A *General cover* category consisting of nonvegetated lands, including alkaline barrens, unreclaimed mined land, and other barren areas incapable of supporting vegetation. Barren areas are nonvegetated either because the substrate will not support plant growth or because the area is subject to frequent disturbance (e.g., scouring, flooding) that prevents plant growth. [NRI-97]

Barren land. A *Land cover/use* category used to classify lands with limited capacity to support life and having less than 5 percent vegetative cover. Vegetation, if present, is widely spaced. [NRI-87]

⇒ Typically, the surface of barren land is sand, rock, exposed subsoil, or salt-affected soils. Subcategories include *salt flats*; *sand dunes*; *mud flats*; *beaches*; bare exposed rock; quarries, strip *mines*, gravel pits, and borrow pits; *river wash*; oil wasteland; mixed barren lands; and other barren land. [NRI-92]

Beach. A *Barren land* subcategory. Includes the area adjacent to the shore of an ocean, sea, large river, or lake that is washed by the tide or waves. [NRI-92]

Built-up land. See *Urban and built-up areas*. [NRI-92]

C factor (USLE). See *Cover and management factor*.

C factor (WEQ). See *Climatic factor*.

Census water. Includes water bodies of at least 40 acres and perennial streams at least 1/8 mile wide. Also referred to as *Large water bodies* and *Large streams*. [NRI-97]

Climatic factor (C factor – WEQ). Characterizes climatic erosivity, specifically wind speed and surface soil moisture. The factor for any given locality is expressed as a percentage of the C factor for Garden City, Kansas, which has a value of 100. [NAM-88]

Close-grown crops. Crops that are generally drill-seeded or broadcast, such as wheat, oats, rice, barley, and flax. [BS-1982]

Conservation district. A public organization created under state-enabling law as a special-purpose district to develop and carry out a program of soil, water, and related resource conservation, use and development within its boundaries; in the United States usually a subdivision of a state government with a local governing body; often called a resource conservation district (RCD), soil conservation district, or a soil and water conservation district. [Soil Conservation Society of America (SCSA), Resource Conservation Glossary, 1982]

* Words in *Italics* are listed as independent entries in the glossary, where they are explained or defined.

Conservation practice. A specific treatment, such as a structural or vegetative measure or management technique commonly used to meet specific needs in planning and conservation, for which standards and specifications have been developed. Conservation practices are in the NRCS Field Office Technical Guide, Section IV, which is based on the National Handbook of Conservation Practices. (NPPH-98).

⇒ The practices recorded for NRI have been applied to the area of land in which the NRI point falls or the portion of the field that would be used in conservation planning. The point need not fall on a specific practice. [NRI-97]

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). A federal program established under the Food Security Act of 1985 to assist private landowners to convert highly erodible cropland to vegetative cover for 10 years. [NMCSP]

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) land. A *Land cover/use* category that includes land under a CRP contract. [NCPM]

Cover and management factor (C factor – USLE). The ratio of soil loss from an area with specific cover and management to that from an identical area in tilled continuous fallow. [AH 537]

Cropland. A *Land cover/use* category that includes areas used for the production of adapted crops for harvest. Two subcategories of cropland are recognized: cultivated and noncultivated. Cultivated cropland comprises land in *row crops* or *close-grown crops* and also other cultivated cropland, for example, hayland or pastureland that is in a rotation with row or close-grown crops. Noncultivated cropland includes permanent *hayland* and *horticultural cropland*. [NRI-97]

Cropping history. A record of the crop that was on the land during each of the 3 years preceding the current inventory year. These data are recorded on *cropland*, *pastureland*, and CRP land cover/uses only. Data are used to determine some of the values used to calculate water and wind erosion rates. [NRI-97]

Cultivated cropland. See *Cropland*.

Developed land. A combination of land cover/use categories, Urban and built-up areas, and Rural transportation land.

Erodibility index (EI). A numerical expression of the potential of a soil to erode, considering the physical and chemical properties of the soil and climatic conditions where it is located. The higher the index, the greater the investment needed to maintain the sustainability of the soil resource base if intensively cropped. EI scores above 8 are equated to highly erodible land.

Erosion. The wearing away of the land surface by running water, waves, or moving ice and wind, or by such processes as mass wasting and corrosion (solution and other chemical processes). The term “geologic erosion” refers to natural erosion processes occurring over long (geologic) time spans. “Accelerated erosion” generically refers to erosion that exceeds what is presumed or estimated to be naturally occurring levels, and which is a direct result of human activities (e.g., cultivation and logging). [NSSH-96]

Farmsteads and ranch headquarters. A *Land cover/use* category that includes dwellings, outbuildings, barns, pens, corrals and feedlots next to buildings, farmstead or feedlot windbreaks, and family gardens associated with operating farms and ranches. (Commercial feedlots, greenhouses,

poultry facilities, overnight pastures for livestock, and field windbreaks are not considered part of farmsteads.) [NRI-92]

Federal land. See *Ownership*.

Field. A cultivated area of land that is marked out for a particular crop or cropping sequence. [NRI-97]

Forest land. A *Land cover/use* category that is at least 10 percent stocked by single-stemmed woody species of any size that will be at least 4 meters (13 feet) tall at maturity. Also included is land bearing evidence of natural regeneration of tree cover (cut over forest or abandoned farmland) and not currently developed for nonforest use. Ten percent stocked, when viewed from a vertical direction, equates to an areal canopy cover of leaves and branches of 25 percent or greater. The minimum area for classification as forestland is 1 acre, and the area must be at least 100 feet wide. [NRI-92]

General cover. Nine general cover categories are defined based upon vegetative structure (e.g., canopy cover percentage) or substrate characteristics (e.g., barren land/artificial surfaces).

They are:	<i>Crop</i>	<i>Short woody plants</i>	<i>Open canopy short wood plants</i>
	<i>Herbaceous</i>	<i>Tall woody plants</i>	<i>Open canopy tall woody plants</i>
	<i>Water</i>	<i>Barren</i>	<i>Artificial and modified surfaces</i>

⇒ See also *Habitat composition* and *Habitat configuration*. [NRI-97]

Growing season. The period and /or number of days between the last freeze in the spring and the first frost in the fall for the freeze threshold temperature of the crop or other designated temperature threshold. [SCSA, Resource Conservation Glossary, 1982]

Habitat composition. The makeup or relative proportion of the *General cover* categories occurring about a point (see *Primary sample unit*). [NRI-97]

Habitat configuration. The arrangement of the nine *General cover* categories occurring about a point (see *Primary sample unit*). [NRI-97]

Habitat Patch. A term used to describe an area displaying a relatively uniform *General cover* type. Nine *General cover* categories are used to classify areas of relatively uniform cover. Each individual area is referred to as a habitat patch.

Hayland. A subcategory of *Cropland* managed for the production of forage crops that are machine harvested. The crop may be grasses, legumes, or a combination of both. Hayland also includes land in set-aside or other short-term agricultural programs. [NRI-92]

Herbaceous. A *General cover* category consisting of predominantly perennial herbaceous plants or noncultivated annuals or both. The tall woody canopy cover is less than 5 percent, and the short woody canopy cover is also less than 5 percent. Arid rangeland and desert can fall into this category although vegetation density and percentage of ground cover may be low. [NRI-97]

Horticultural cropland. A subcategory of *Cropland* used for growing fruit, nut, berry, vineyard, and other bush fruit and similar crops. Nurseries and other ornamental plantings are included. [NRI-97]

I factor (WEQ). See *Soil erodibility index*.

Irrigated land. Land that shows evidence of being irrigated during the year of the inventory or of having been irrigated during 2 or more of the last 4 years. Water is supplied to crops by ditches, pipes, or other conduits. *Water spreading* is not considered irrigation for this [1992] inventory. [NRI-92]

K factor (USLE). See *Soil erodibility factor* (USLE).

K factor (WEQ). See *Ridge roughness factor* (WEQ).

L factor (USLE). See *Slope-length factor* (USLE).

L factor (WEQ). See *Unsheltered distance factor* (WEQ).

Lake. A natural inland body of water, fresh or salt, extending over 40 acres or more and occupying a basin or hollow on the earth's surface, which may or may not have a current or single direction of flow. [NRI-97]

Land capability classification (class and subclass). Land capability classification is a system of grouping soils primarily on the basis of their capability to produce common cultivated crops and pasture plants without deteriorating over a long period. Land capability classification is subdivided into capability class and capability subclass nationally. [NSSH-96]

Capability class. The broadest category in the system. Class codes I to VIII indicate progressively greater limitations and narrower choices for agriculture. The numbers are used to represent both irrigated and nonirrigated land capability.

Capability subclass. The second category in the system. Class codes **e** (erosion problems), **w** (wetness problems), **s** (root zone limitations), and **c** (climatic limitations) are used for land capability subclasses.

Land cover/use. A term that includes categories of land cover and categories of land use. Land cover is the vegetation or other kind of material that covers the land surface. Land use is the purpose of human activity on the land; it is usually, but not always, related to land cover. The NRI uses the term land cover/use to identify categories that account for all the surface area of the United States. [BS-1982, NRI-92]

Large streams. *Perennial streams* at least 1/8 mile (660 feet) wide. [NRI-97]

Large urban and built-up areas. A *Land cover/use* category composed of developed tracts of at least 10 acres—meeting the definition of *Urban and built-up areas*. [NRI-92]

Large water bodies. *Water bodies* of at least 40 acres. [NRI-97]

Marshland. A subcategory of the *Land cover/use* category *Other rural land*, described as a nonforested area of land partly or intermittently covered with water and usually characterized by the presence of such monocotyledons as sedges and rushes. These areas are usually in a wetland class and are not placed in another NRI *land cover/use category*, such as *rangeland* or *pastureland*. [NRI-92]

Mines, quarries, and pits. Uses of land for extraction of ores, minerals, and rock materials; a subcategory of the *Land cover/use* category *Barren land*. [NRI-92]

Minor land cover/uses. See *Other rural land*. A miscellaneous group of *land cover/uses* that is sometimes used in NRI tables and reports but not in data collection.

Mud flat. A *Land cover/use* subcategory under *Barren land*. A mud area with less than 5 percent vegetative cover. [NRI-92]

Noncultivated cropland. See *Cropland*.

Open canopy short woody plants. A *General cover* category consisting of short woody canopy cover of 5 to 25 percent and tall woody canopy cover of less than 5 percent. The distinction between short (< 4 meters) and tall (> 4 meters) woody plants is made for current conditions, not potential. Arid rangeland and desert can fall into this category although vegetation density and percentage of ground cover may be low. [NRI-97]

Open canopy tall woody plants. A *General cover* category consisting of tall woody canopy cover of 5 to 25 percent and short woody canopy cover of less than 25 percent. The distinction between tall (> 4 meters) and short (< 4 meters) woody plants is made for current conditions, not potential. Arid rangeland and desert can fall into this category although vegetation density and percentage of ground cover may be low. [NRI-97]

Other rural land. A *Land cover/use* category that includes farmsteads and other farm structures, field windbreaks, *barren land*, and *marshland*. [Revised 1992 NRI *Summary Report*, omitting CRP land.]

Ownership. The separation of federal and nonfederal lands and the distinction between administrative units of land. Water areas are not classified according to ownership. The six categories of ownership are:

Private. A type of ownership pertaining to land belonging to an individual person or persons, a partnership, or a corporation (all of which are persons in the legal sense), as opposed to the public or the government; private property. [NRI-97]

Municipal. A type of ownership pertaining to land belonging to the local government of a town or city. [NRI-92]

County or parish. A type of ownership pertaining to land belonging to an administrative subdivision of a state in the United States, which is identified as a county or an equivalent administrative unit in areas where counties do not exist; examples are parishes in Louisiana and boroughs in Alaska. [NRI-97]

State. A type of ownership pertaining to land belonging to one of the states, commonwealths, or territories of the United States of America. [NRI-97]

Federal land. A land ownership category designating land that is owned by the federal government. It does not include, for example, trust lands administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) land. No data are collected for any year that land is in this ownership. [NRI-92]

Indian tribal and individual Indian trust lands. A type of ownership of land administered by officially constituted Indian tribal or individual Indian trust entities. [NRI-97]

P factor. See *Practice factor*.

Pastureland. A *Land cover/use* category of land managed primarily for the production of introduced forage plants for livestock grazing. Pastureland cover may consist of a single species in a pure stand, a grass mixture, or a grass-legume mixture. Management usually consists of cultural treatments: fertilization, weed control, reseeding or renovation, and control of grazing. For the NRI, includes land that has a vegetative cover of grasses, legumes, and/or forbs, regardless of whether or not it is being grazed by livestock. [NRI-92]

Perennial stream. A stream or reach of a stream that normally flows continuously throughout the year. [NSSH-96]

Personal Digital Assistant (PDA). A hand-held, computer-assisted survey collection tool used to record NRI data. [NRI-97]

Photographic interpretation. The act of examining photography images for the purpose of identifying objects and judging their significance. [IDRS]

Practice factor (P factor – USLE). The ratio of soil loss with a support practice like contouring, stripcropping, or terracing, to soil loss with straight-row farming up and down the slope. [AH-537]

Primary sample unit (PSU). An area of land, typically square to rectangular in shape, that is approximately 40, 100, 160, or 640 acres in size. Within the PSU, *sample points* are assigned. Certain data elements are collected for the entire PSU, while others are collected at the PSU points. [NRI-92]

⇒ The size of the PSU is based on the shape, size, and complexity of the resources being inventoried. In 34 states, PSU's are often 160-acre square parcels measuring 0.5 mile on each side. In the western United States, PSU's are often 40-acre or 640-acre square areas; the 40-acre units are used in most irrigated areas, and the larger PSU's are used in relatively homogeneous areas containing large tracts of *rangeland*, *forest land*, or *barren land*. In the 13 northeastern states, PSU's are defined to be 20 seconds of latitude by 30 seconds of longitude, ranging from 97 acres in Maine to 114 acres in southern Virginia. In Louisiana and parts of northwestern Maine, PSU's are 0.5 kilometer squares (61.8 acres). [NRI-92]

Prime farmland. Land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses. [NSSH-96]

Railroads. A category of *Rural transportation* areas that includes all operational rail systems and their rights-of-way. Abandoned railroad beds are not included as railroad areas. [NRI-97]

Rainfall and runoff (R factor – USLE). The number of rainfall erosion index units, plus a factor for runoff from snowmelt or applied water where such runoff is significant. [AH-537]

Rangeland. A *Land cover/use* category on which the climax or potential plant cover is composed principally of native grasses, grasslike plants, forbs or shrubs suitable for grazing and browsing, and introduced forage species that are managed like rangeland. This would include areas where introduced hardy and persistent grasses, such as crested wheatgrass, are planted and such practices as deferred grazing, burning, chaining, and rotational grazing are used, with little or no chemicals or fertilizer being applied. Grasslands, savannas, many wetlands, some deserts, and tundra are considered to be rangeland. Certain communities of low forbs and shrubs, such as mesquite, chaparral, mountain shrub, and pinyon-juniper, are also included as rangeland. [NRI-97]

Remote sensing. The science and art of obtaining information about an object, area, or phenomenon through the analysis of data acquired by a device that is not in contact with the object, area, or phenomenon under investigation. [RS&II]

Reservoir. A pond, lake, basin, or other space, created in whole or in part by the building of engineering structures, that is used for the storage, regulation, and control of water. [NRI-97]

Ridge roughness (K factor – WEQ). A measure of the effect of ridges made by tillage and planting implements. It is expressed as a decimal from 0.5 to 1.0. [NAM--88]

⇒ Ridges, especially those at right angles to the prevailing wind direction, absorb and deflect wind energy and trap moving soil particles. See Wind erosion equation (WEQ).

River wash. A subcategory of *Barren land*. Barren alluvial areas, usually coarse-textured, exposed along streams at low water and subject to shifting during normal high water. [SSSA]

Row crops. A subset of the *Land cover/use* category *Cropland* (subcategory, Cultivated) comprising land in row crops, such as corn, soybeans, peanuts, potatoes, sorghum, sugar beets, sunflowers, tobacco, vegetables, and cotton. [NRI-97]

Rural transportation land. A *Land cover/use* category which consists of all highways, roads, railroads and associated rights-of-way outside *urban and built-up areas*; also includes private roads to *farmsteads or ranch headquarters*, logging roads, and other private roads (field lanes are not included). [NRI-92]

S factor. See *Slope-steepness factor*.

Saline deposits. Precipitated salt crusts or crystals found in or on the soil surface that result in reduced vegetative production or in the elimination of crops and grasses on agricultural lands. [NRI-97]

Salt flats. Undrained areas in closed basins in arid regions. In these areas, 10 to 75 cm (4 to 30 in) of crystalline salt overlie stratified, very strongly saline sediment. The water table may be within 20 cm (8 in) of the surface at some period during the year. [SSSA]

Sample point. The second-stage sample unit in the NRI two-stage sampling scheme. See also *Primary sample unit*. [NRI-92]

Sand dunes. A *Land cover/use* subcategory under *Barren land*. A sand area with less than 5 percent *vegetative cover*. An accumulation of loose sand heaped by the wind, commonly found along low-lying seashores above high-tide level, more rarely on the border of large lakes or river valleys, as well as in various desert regions, where there is abundant dry surface sand during some part of the year (*Glossary of Geology*, American Geological Institute). [NRI-92]

Sheet and rill erosion. The removal of layers of soil from the land surface by the action of rainfall and runoff. It is the first stage in water erosion. [NAM-88]

Short woody plants. A *General cover* category consisting of short woody canopy cover of greater than 25 percent, while tall woody canopy cover is less than 25 percent. Short woody plants are less than 4 meters (about 13 feet) tall and often multi-stemmed, e.g., shrubs and seedlings. The distinction between tall (>4m) and short (<4m) is made according to current conditions, not potential. [NRI-97]

Slope. The inclination of the soil surface from the horizontal. Slope percent is the vertical distance divided by the horizontal distance, then multiplied by 100. [NSSH-96]

Slope length. The distance from the point of origin of overland flow to the point where either the slope gradient decreases enough that deposition begins, or the runoff water enters a well-defined channel that may be part of a drainage network or a constructed channel. [AH-537] For the NRI, length of slope is taken through the *sample point*.

Slope-length factor (L factor – USLE). The ratio of soil loss from the field slope length to that from a 72.6-foot length under identical conditions. [AH-537]

Slope-steepness factor (S factor – USLE). The ratio of soil loss from the field slope gradient to that from a 9 percent slope under otherwise identical conditions. Used in *Universal soil loss equation* (USLE) calculations of *sheet and rill erosion*. [AH-537]

Small built-up areas. A *Land cover/use* category consisting of developed land units of 0.25 to 10 acres, which meet the definition of *Urban and built-up areas*. [NRI-92]

Small streams. *Perennial streams* less than 1/8 mile (660 feet) wide. [NRI-97]

Small water bodies. Inland bodies of water with a water surface area of less than 40 acres. [NRI-97]

Soil erodibility factor (K factor - USLE). An erodibility factor which quantifies the susceptibility of soil particles to detachment and movement by water. This factor is used in the *Universal soil loss equation* (USLE) to calculate soil loss by water. [SSURGO-95]

Soil erodibility index (I factor - WEQ). The potential soil loss, in tons per acre per year, from a wide, level, unsheltered, isolated field with a bare, smooth, loose, and noncrusted surface, under climatic conditions like those in the vicinity of Garden City, Kansas. [NAM-88]

Soil loss tolerance factor (T factor - USLE). The maximum rate of annual soil loss that will permit crop productivity to be sustained economically and indefinitely on a given soil. [NAM-88]

Soil survey. The systematic examination, description, classification, and mapping of soils in an area. The USDA–NRCS Soil Survey Program produces Soil Survey Reports, which generally consist of four principal parts: (1) maps, (2) a map legend, (3) a description of the soils in the survey area, and (4) a use and management report. The survey area commonly is a single county but may comprise parts of counties, physiographic regions, or other management areas. [National Soil Survey Handbook (NSSH), revised, 1996]

Stream. A flow of water in a channel or bed, as a brook, rivulet, or small river. [NRI-97]

T factor (USLE). See *Soil loss tolerance factor*.

Tall woody plants. A *General cover* category consisting of tall woody canopy cover of greater than 25 percent. Tall plants are 4 meters (about 13 feet) or more tall, usually single-stemmed trees. The distinction between tall (> 4m) and short (< 4m) is made according to current conditions, not potential. Thus, a 3-meter-tall Douglas-fir is a short woody plant. [NRI-97]

Universal soil loss equation (USLE). An erosion model designed to predict the long-term average soil losses in runoff from specific field areas in specified cropping and management systems. [AH-537]

The equation is: $A = RKLSCP$

where A = Computed soil loss per unit area

R = *Rainfall and runoff* factor

K = *Soil erodibility* factor

L = *Slope-length* factor

S = *Slope-steepness* factor

C = *Cover and management* factor

P = *Support practice* factor

The NRI calculations use location-specific data for the field in which the NRI *sample point* falls or that portion of the field surrounding the point that would be considered in conservation planning.

Unsheltered distance (L factor – WEQ). The unsheltered distance along the prevailing wind erosion direction across the field or area to be evaluated. [NAM-88]

⇒ For NRI the unsheltered distance is expressed in feet, measured through the *sample point*, parallel to the prevailing wind direction during the critical wind erosion period. [NRI-97]

Urban and built-up areas. A *Land cover/use* category consisting of residential, industrial, commercial, and institutional land; construction sites; public administrative sites; railroad yards; cemeteries; airports; golf courses; sanitary landfills; sewage treatment plants; water control structures and spillways; other land used for such purposes; small parks (less than 10 acres) within urban and built-up areas; and highways, *railroads*, and other transportation facilities if they are surrounded by urban areas. Also included are tracts of less than 10 acres that do not meet the above definition but are completely surrounded by Urban and built-up land. Two size categories are recognized in the NRI: areas of 0.25 acre to 10 acres, and areas of at least 10 acres. [NRI-92]

V factor. See *Vegetative cover*.

Vegetative cover (V factor - WEQ). The effect of vegetative cover in the *Wind erosion equation* is expressed by relating the kind, amount, and orientation of vegetative material to its equivalent in pounds per acre of small grain residue in reference condition (small grain equivalent). [NAM-88]

Water. A *General cover* category consisting of permanent water, such as a *perennial stream*, *lake*, or pond with at least 25 percent open water. If the vegetative canopy obscures more than 75 percent of the water surface from view, the area is recorded under the category appropriate for the canopy vegetation. Four types of water areas are *large streams*, *large water bodies*, *small streams*, and *small water bodies*. [NRI-97]

Water areas. A *Land cover/use* category comprising *water bodies* and *streams* that are permanent open water. [NRI-97]

Water body. A type of (permanent open) water area that includes ponds, *lakes*, reservoirs, bays or gulfs, and estuaries. There are three size categories: less than 2 acres, 2 to 40 acres, and at least 40 acres. [NRI-92]

Water spreading. Diverting or collecting runoff from natural channels, gullies, or streams with a system of dams, dikes, ditches, or other means, and spreading it over a relatively flat area. [NHCP]

Wind erodibility group (WEG). A grouping of soils that have similar properties affecting their resistance to wind erosion. [NAM-88]

Wind erosion. The process of detachment, transport, and deposition of soil by wind. [NAM-88]

Wind erosion equation (WEQ). An erosion model designed to predict long-term average annual soil losses from a field having specific characteristics. [NAM-88]

The equation is: $E = f(IKCLV)$

where

- E = Estimated average annual soil loss expressed in tons per acre per year
- I = *Soil erodibility index*
- K = *Soil ridge roughness factor*
- C = *Climatic factor*
- L = Equivalent *unsheltered distance* across the field along the prevailing wind erosion direction
- V = Equivalent *vegetative cover*

